

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

THE CHURCHMAN'S MIRROR.

No. I.

PURPOSES AND PROPOSALS.

IN every great controversy about religious truth, there usually arrives a crisis, prior to its satisfactory settlement, when active warfare is exchanged for peaceful negotiation, and a friendly interchange of thought between the contending parties takes the place of mutual recrimination. Much is gained—we should hardly exaggerate were we to say, everything—when opposite sides consent to compare notes, and when, with courtesy, fairness, and singleness of aim, they set themselves to the work of ascertaining how far they are agreed, where their differences commence, and what and whence those obstacles may be which separate them the one from the other. The passions, in such case, make way for the graces. The atmosphere through which the soul looks at truth, cleared of the dust stirred up by angry conflict, recovers its natural transparency. "The light that is in us," smothered now by no wayward or selfish desires, illumines every object within the ken of conscience—and smiling affections whisper to the understanding the true solution of problems heretofore deemed incapable of demonstration.

Now, we really think that, without playing the truant to all reasonable expectation, we may indulge the hope that, within the pale of the Establishment, there are some, perhaps not a few, sincere Christian men, willing to submit the main principle in dispute between themselves and Dissenters, to amicable discussion. The more thoroughly they are convinced of the soundness of their position, the more cheerfully will they be disposed to display, for the advantage of others, those reasons the weight of which has decided their judgment. If still open to doubt respecting some aspects of their adopted theory, their regard for truth will prompt them to hail additional light, from whatever source its rays may stream. They will admit that we have not, in the present instance, to deal with a self-evident truth. The fact is undeniable, that, amongst good men, a wide difference of opinion obtains, as to the relationship in which the church of Christ should stand to the civil government of the world. There must, consequently, be something worth notice to be urged on both sides. Why should it not be said? Why should not the views of each party be laid side by side, calmly compared, and freely discussed? What spiritual harm can accrue to differing disciples, if, as fellows in one school, they labour together to ascertain the mind of the Master? The very exercise of mutual forbearance, which the task will impose, will tend to improve the heart as much as the frank interchange of sentiments will be apt to enlighten the understanding. Such being the case, we will not do Churchmen the wrong of concluding that they will repudiate this friendly comparison of views. We take it for granted that they are equally disposed with ourselves to enforce and to obey the maxim, "*Audi alteram partem.*"

Well, then, we purpose, in a series of papers, appearing at frequent intervals, but seldom in weekly succession, to lay before our readers such arguments in favour of establishments, and such objections to the voluntary principle, as we believe to exert the most influence in forming the decision of Churchmen on this subject, and to accompany them with such observations of our own as we may judge the interests of truth to require. In doing this, we pledge ourselves to avoid, to the utmost, all those arts of controversy which conduce rather to victory than to truth. We are quite sensible, indeed, that with the most scrupulous care, our mode of stating the case of those

from whom we differ, may be tinged with partiality—and that the habit of looking at the question from one point of vision may incapacitate us for giving a vivid representation of its features as seen from another. With our observation of human nature, and our experience of its infirmities, we dare not promise to overcome this disadvantage. But we engage to do our best towards it—and we shall esteem it a kindness, if any of our readers, stated or occasional, will, by letter to be published in our columns, embody the sentiments of Churchmen, or refer us to those sources, in which we may find them most satisfactorily and strongly put. We offer our columns to any member of the Establishment disposed, not to enter the lists with us as disputants, but, in friendly intercommunion, to see whether both parties cannot better understand each other's case. We will give them equal space with that which we may ourselves occupy on this subject—and they shall receive at our hands all becoming attention and deference.

It is always desirable, at the very commencement of controversial papers, with whatever legitimate object, or in whatever spirit, they may be written, to define, as precisely as possible, the point undertaken to be discussed. We are anxious to leave our readers under no mistake in reference to this matter. We have no intention of testing what may be said in favour of the Church of England, as an ecclesiastical system. We shall not examine its articles, nor impugn its discipline, nor analyse the merits nor demerits of its liturgy. The one feature of the existing system to which our attention will be directed is its relation to the state. What are the arguments which the advocates of state-churches employ to justify the maintenance of that relation—and are they sound? What advantages are thought to accrue from it—and are they real or imaginary? What evils is it believed by good men to ward off—and is that belief well-founded? These, and such as these, are the topics which our inquiry will embrace. We wish, in short, after a preliminary paper or two, designed to pave the way for subsequent inquiry, to put before our readers a mirror of the pious churchman's mind, to show his mode of viewing the question in hand, and to point out, as accurately as we can, wherein we agree with him, and wherein and why we differ from him.

Some of our "constant readers" may suspect that we are proposing to retrace a path over which we have already gone, in a former series. We think, however, they will soon discover, if they consent to accompany us, that their suspicion is groundless. Novelty, indeed, we cannot promise them—but freshness and variety we believe we may. Few Dissenters are thoroughly acquainted with what their opponents urge against the voluntary principle—and fewer still, perhaps, can detect the fallacy which may chance to lurk in the objections commonly brought against it. It is our object, then, to take them, under our own guidance, into the company, if so we may speak, of intelligent and devout churchmen—to give them an opportunity of listening to the best of those who differ from them—and quietly to examine with them the amount of truth which is said, or seems, to favour the support of Christian institutions by compulsory provisions.

"A NEW DRESS FOR THE NEW YEAR."

It is possible, and very likely, that a hand-bill with the above heading may have fallen into the hands of some of our metropolitan readers, since such a bill did the other day most certainly fall into ours; yea, more, as *tailors*, like people of nearly all other trades and professions, are wise enough in their generation to take advantage of the New Year's birth, for laying before the "British public" the "variety and importance," and even the "beauty and elegance" of their wondrous claims upon attention and patronage; and as most "men's thinkings run laterally," and imitation is very much the order of the day; it is even probable that bills with similar headings, equally good rhymes, and perhaps more earnest wishes to everybody of a "happy new year," have singled fowls or lighted pipes in nearly every corner of the kingdom. The association of ideas, however, is such, and little things are so often suggestive to us of matters of more importance, that when the Jewish invitation from the so-called "Palace of Beauty" came to hand, although we could not find patience to get further into the poetry than

"'T would be quite unbecoming to wear what is old

When new scenes and new seasons begin to unfold;"

neither had we the disposition, all at once and

entirely, to consume our "tailor's bill" by making up for the vanishing daylight by lighting our lamp with it; but, very slowly we folded, and then twisted it, in most mechanical fashion, whilst our thoughts were resolving themselves into something like "determinate ideas."

It is not *our* plan—it seems not to be the bent of our mind—to lay much store by, or pay superstitious reverence to, particular days and seasons. And yet, to depreciate the extra importance attached by the universal consent of mankind to the present season, were to utter treason against universal sympathy, and to present an article of our belief in a false light, for doing which, a pricking conscience would unquestionably—trip us up! We would not bring down any day to the level of the rest, but would rather raise all to the importance of the most important—would magnify the consideration of every day; for is not *every* day, in reality, a "*New Year's day*?" We conceive it to be no less the universal mistake, than the custom of men (admitting exceptions to the rule), to cover with the mask of oblivion, and label "*insignificant*," all days, except a *few*, far apart, held in particular estimation—a mistake which, we believe, Christianity will ultimately rectify. As it is, however, it is well that some set times are considered important—that all are not alike deemed insignificant. It is a good thing that, in sailing down the stream of time, we do occasionally come in sight of a buoy, do sometimes see the depth of the channel marked by a dyke,—warning us of the danger of utter forgetfulness.

We agree, therefore, with those who say the "new year" is an appropriate time for turning over a new leaf—for donning a "new dress." This is, more than any preceding, a very *listening, reading* age. There are, too, men in it of a right noble aspect—who make sacrifices, and undergo any amount of labour, to the end that, by words of mouth and pen, by sober argument, by hearty expostulation, they may convince legislators and the world of the necessity of embodying in legislation principles inherently true, in their scope and application universal, and stamped, therefore, with the seal of justice. So slow, however, is the process by which men bring themselves to speak and act as though they really assented to the truth of principles which in their hearts they believe, that years of arduous labour are spent before universal belief makes itself sufficiently manifest for any useful purpose. There are, we know from unmistakeable evidence, many persons, even now, in this position with regard to the question, "Should the corn-laws be repealed?" and there are, doubtless, many more who have listened to, and read, many a speech and page during past years, upon the "anti-state-church" and "complete suffrage" questions, who stand in a similar position,—false to the truth, false to the general weal of mankind, and especially false to themselves,—who are inwardly convinced, but who, for reasons they best know, are not yet prepared to tell the world of it by every outspoken word and by their votes. To each one such, we would take leave to say, in "brotherly kindness," Think of the season—of the *New Year*—and its appropriateness for setting out with new resolutions! *Time is on the wane*—let not your portion be spent in insecure, in unsatisfying inactivity: every *inactive* man hinders the progress and triumph of truth. Tear off every rag and remnant of your old respect for mere *conventionalisms*—enter the portals of the "Palace of Beauty," and array yourself in the armour of a true knight, ready to do battle valiantly in the cause of truth and justice! and let that be your "*New Dress for the New Year*!"

THE PROPOSED "EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,"

AND THE

ANTI-STATE-CHURCH QUESTION.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SIR CULLING EARDLEY SMITH AND DR. CAMPBELL.

The *Patriot* of Thursday last publishes a correspondence that has lately taken place between Sir Culling Eardley Smith and Dr. Campbell, embracing amongst its leading topics the proposed "Evangelical Alliance," the *Christian's Penny Magazine*, and the Anti-state-church movement. The occasion of the correspondence was the publication, in the specimen number of the new magazine, of a tract on the Church of England, reprinted from the series of the Congregational Tract Society, at Appledore, Devon, a body which, as the doctor justly says, "has rendered no inconsiderable service to the cause of truth."

Sir C. E. Smith, whose letter is dated Torquay, Devon, Dec. 25, deeply laments the publication of that tract,

which "is, throughout, aggressive on a sister Protestant community," "because it is not the way to attain truth," and "because it is the way to produce alienation among brethren." The Episcopalians have a portion of truth as well as Congregationalists:—

Will any impartial man say that the total absence of the liturgical element from our services, that the all but isolation of our churches from each other in matters of discipline, and the theory of admission by vote to the membership of the church—that these things, among others, do not require some modification?

Wholesale aggression on other communities is fatal to affection:—

Look at some of the expressions in the article which you have endorsed. The Church of England is said to be wholly "a political system," "altogether a worldly body;" "the ministers or priests, as they are profanely called, are very few of them faithful men;" "buildings ignorantly called churches;" "a rite similar to the Lord's Supper, which Papists and Churchmen call the sacrament." Now, some of these statements are not true. It is not historically true, that the Church of England is "a political system, instituted by worldly men, for worldly ends." That worldly men have used it for their worldly purposes—that they have restricted it from self-reformation, and stereotyped it in the imperfect state in which all Protestant churches came out of the great apostasy in the sixteenth century, is perfectly true. But it is not less true that it was instituted by religious men. Henry VIII. could never have made the Thirty-Nine Articles. Charles II. enforced liturgical uniformity; but neither a Stuart nor a Tudor made the liturgy. The canons themselves, objectionable as they are, were not made by worldly men in the sense of non-ecclesiastical men. It is feeding a vulgar error to represent the Established Church as nothing more than a construction of crafty politicians.

Sir Culling deprecates the connexion of church and state; and believes it will be a blessed day for the evangelical clergy, for the country, and for the world, for the church "of England" and for the church "in England," when every section of the church shall cease to be controlled by the civil power. But—

This will never be effected by violent assaults on the church as established. Diatribes against religious errors in the Episcopal system will not convince statesmen, and will only irritate churchmen. Men of the world hate Methodism quite as much as they do Puseyism, and do what you will, you will never make Parliament so much more sound than the clergy, as to separate church and state for the sake of religion. Men "not of the world" will be repelled by harshness, and will cling the closer to their system the more you attack it. No, dear sir, with reference to our peculiar views as Dissenters, as well as to our common views as Christians, our right course seems to be, to tighten the bonds between believers, not to repel them from our fellowship. I am persuaded that, in so doing, we are not only obeying Christ, but are taking the best course to promote our distinctive principles so far as they are correct. If the establishment of religion be agreeable to God, the union of his people will strengthen the principle. If the contrary, it will produce the result which we, according to our present light, desire.

Dr. Campbell's reply, which is very elaborate, is dated, "London, Jan. 6th." He set out with a reference to the favourable auspices under which Sir Culling, the leader of the present movement for Christian Union, enters the lists against him who, should he, in the public judgment, succeed in maintaining the propriety, duty, and necessity of his (Dr. Campbell's) policy, it would probably be at the expense of offending not a few of Sir Culling's friends and coadjutors. But he is bound to reply to what can be regarded as nothing less than an appeal, "not only to our own community, but to the entire Christian people of these nations." The doctor then makes the following emphatic declaration:—

So long as it shall be my honour to hold the office to which the voice of my brethren has called me, the views you "lament" will be steadily and strenuously propagated in the organs it is my privilege to conduct. So long as they are guided by the hand that created them, they will continue, with ever-augmenting force and earnestness, to testify against the principle of all ecclesiastical establishments. Had I a thousand voices, they should all be strained to the uttermost to proclaim their evils! Had I ten thousand lives, with the powers of the united hierarchy of heaven, I would spend the one in exerting the other to effect a separation between the kingdoms of this world and the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

He then proceeds to reply to Sir Culling's arguments. The latter assumes that Episcopalians are ready "to meet in the spirit of love." Here is an illustration:—

Here am I, in the borough of Finsbury, surrounded with clergy; I have dwelt the best part of twenty years in the midst of them. Not a man among them ever spoke to me, or looked at me; and, so far as I know, they never mentioned my name but to cast it out as evil! When are we to "meet?" Where? For what? Who is to make the first advance? They will not,—I dare not. There is not among them one whom I can look upon as a "servant of the Most High God, showing unto men the way of salvation." What "common truth" do these persons hold with me? Are these the men with whom I am to "exchange peculiar truth?" Ah! we view each other's "peculiar truth" as men view poison. You "implore" me "to join issue with the thousands of devoted Churchmen who are prepared to meet us in a cordial spirit." Sir Culling, I am as a man that dreams; I am utterly confounded by such language! Do let me ask you what are the tokens of this glorious consummation? Where are those blessed throngs, those heaven-born thousands, whose souls pant, as the hart after the water-brooks, for closer communion with the ministers of Nonconformity? Oh! that I but knew where I might find them! Where shall I cast my eyes for even a mitigated manifestation of this glorious sight? To London? To Leeds? To Liverpool? To Manchester? To Bristol? To Leicester? To Birmingham? No! From all these the united voice of the entire Nonconformist ministry answers—emphatically answers—No! Is it in the provinces, in the smaller towns, villages, and rural districts of our land? Again let faithful pastors, of every name, and the worthy occupants of the Home Missionary field, answer. They have answered; they are constantly answering, and, with a voice of thunder, their reply is—No!

Dr. Campbell then proceeds to give another proof, drawn from the pages of experience, of the unsoundness of Sir Culling's views:—

With me, you will remember the night of the formation of the Evangelical Voluntary Church Association. I remember it well. Your speech and your prophecy, to mention none other, are still sounding in my ears. By abstaining from politics, and abundantly drinking of the waters of charity, in discussing the great question of

Religious Establishments, we were soon to be joined by hundreds and thousands and tens of thousands of godly Episcopalians; and, at a day not very remote, Europe was to stand astonished at the glorious spectacle of a dissolution in England between Church and State! Shall I state the result? Did a single Episcopalian join our ranks? Conducted in this spirit of nonpareil meekness, the project was likewise to rally around itself legions of the best portion of Dissenters, the omnipotent swell of whose united strength was, with more than Old Ocean's might, to bear down all opposition! Did those legions spring forth? Did the Association put on that strength? Need I remind you, that, by both Churchmen and Dissenters, it was utterly neglected, and finished its inglorious career in a state of utter insolvency! Have you forgotten those forlorn occasions which formed its death throes, when again and again you and I, with one or two other faithful spirits, who held out to the last, met for counsel, when we could scarcely obtain a quorum? The Periodical, too; the *Voluntary*; this must not be forgotten. This organ was to be thoroughly rounded off, exquisitely worked on all sides by the smoothest file of charity, burnished and polished with the best appliances of modern art! Well, and what was the result? Did bishops bend over its pacific pages, and dignitaries devour it? Ah! the total of its sale, during half its span, for each month, would have formed a burthen which even an infant might almost have borne! And when a man of genius subsequently stepped forward to conduct it, whose sense and spirit, by exceeding his instructions, quickly doubled its circulation, the altered character of the journal alarmed you at Rome, and afterwards constrained you to utter a "lament" as deep, and a remonstrance as earnest, as that which is now before me. What followed? The Association came to a dead halt; the *Voluntary* was abandoned; and the Society, whose very infancy was overtaken by the accumulated frailties of old age, was thrown into a mesmeric sleep which will know no waking!

The subject of Christian Union is then discussed. Had that movement conciliated the Church of England? At the first great meeting, at Exeter Hall, there were only two or three clergymen present. And then, with regard to the Liverpool meeting—

A great occasion, an imposing scene, a beautiful spectacle was this; but where were the Churchmen? I have closely examined the Official Report of the Conference, and find present just seven clergymen! And who were these? Messrs. Noel and Bickersteth, of course; Mr. Jordan, a new name to the public, but one worthy of all honour; Mr. Thelwall, and three others. Where, Sir Culling, were the "thousands," whose charities towards Dissenters you so affectionately and zealously celebrate? Is it replied, that there are difficulties in the way of the clergy, which will nevertheless be overcome, and that they will follow the laity? Well, how many of the unfettered laity attended? Just six! Where, again, amongst them are your "thousands?" My dear Sir Culling, had the meeting at Liverpool been composed of angels instead of men, unless they had avowed themselves of or belonging to the Establishment, not one true Churchman would have honoured the celestial assembly with his presence! But things will improve as the movement advances. Do appearances favour this supposition? Have you read the manifesto of Mr. McNeile? Have you pondered the manifold demonstrations of the *Church and State Gazette*? Have you read the sixty-six brimstone columns of the last *Christian Observer*? To pass by all others, are these the grounds on which the prophecy of this harbinger of the Millennium is founded? Sir Culling, the expectation is a delusion, the prediction a mockery, and it is time that we should know it. We have been long enough self-beguiled and self-befooled. Let us now, at length, be men!

We will now extract a few of the more salient passages of the doctor's admirable letter, only regretting that we cannot give it entire. Here is a view of Episcopalianism:—

I see little in that region, that could benefit us; much that might involve our ruin. From the introduction of liturgical services, I solemnly pray, "Good Lord, deliver us!" To make other churches sharers of the "discipline" of any particular fellowship, would be to destroy its independence and rob it of its dearest rights! To interfere with the "admission by vote," would be to annihilate at once the voluntary character of its fellowship. The churches would no longer "receive one another in the Lord." While I teach anything, I must teach "our people," and all the readers of my journals, "to regard the whole Episcopalian system as antagonist to their own;" yea, and to the unerring word of the living God! To teach otherwise, I should deem high treason to the King of saints, and a fatal misleading of the souls of men! Viewed as a "system," I consider the Established Church of England utterly, and in every part, "antagonist" to the system of the New Testament. But how this lesson is to "foster prejudice" in the minds of our people, and how, by this course, they are to be "losers," is to me entirely incomprehensible.

Sir C. E. Smith's change of views:—

Three years ago, you would not have talked as you now do, in the letter before me, of "violent assaults on the churches as established," and "datribes against religious errors in the Episcopalian system." Your mind is filled with the magnificent conception of the Grand Evangelical Alliance already mentioned, extending throughout the whole Protestant world. Well do I remember the day, when you first propounded to us, at the Voluntary Church Committee, your project, on your return from the continent, and at the same time suggested the propriety and duty of suspending, for a season, the operations of the Association against the Established Church as an indispensable preliminary to those measures that would be needful to its formation, adding, as a subordinate consideration, recommendation of the measure, that the public had withdrawn from the Voluntary Church Society, and that the Anti-state-church Association had occupied the ground with prospects of vastly greater success. Now, Sir Culling, this change of views and of policy may be well for you; you think it wise and necessary; I think otherwise. I have not spoken or written a word against your course, nor should I, had you not thought proper to arraign me at the bar of the public. Your charge against me is founded on my steady perseverance in the old path; the deviation is on your side, and hence, I submit, the inconsistency and injustice of your complaint and charge against me.

The *Christian Witness* and *Penny Magazine*:—

Both breathe the spirit of a quenchless hostility to all Ecclesiastical Establishments. Such, from the outset, has been their avowed. There has been no disguise. There will be neither truce nor compromise. These magazines are an appeal to the sense of the country; and the country has sustained that appeal in a manner which has no parallel. Letters, such as yours, but echo the opinions of a small section of the community, which, how respectable soever it may be, is but a handful, compared with the mighty multitude whose confidence I enjoy, and whom it is my privi-

lege to instruct. The public reception of the *Christian Witness*,—which, I see, was honoured with the displeasure of some Churchmen at the Liverpool Conference,—is a matter of history; and the *Penny Magazine*, I am happy to say, in the short space of one week, commanded a sale of nearly 60,000 copies, and is now being reprinted. All things considered, I cannot for a moment doubt, that, on the question of Establishments, whatever may be the individual or the class exceptions, these journals represent the opinions of the vast majority of the most enlightened and the most spiritual portion of the Nonconformists of England. The united circulation of these two magazines is much larger than that of all the chief magazines of the three Established Churches, and of all the various classes of Dissenters put together. With such a fact before me, and remembering that the principal, the distinguishing feature of the *Christian Witness* and the *Penny Magazine*, is the feature of which complaint is made, should I not be blind to the finger of Providence and deaf to the voice of duty if I did not steadily pursue my present course?

The aggressive movement against the state church:—

Again, Sir Culling, on your new principles, all attempts to bring about a separation of Church and State must be for ever abandoned, as discussion on this subject "will not convince statesmen, and will only irritate Churchmen. Men of the world," you add, "will be repelled by harshness, and will cling the closer to their system the more you attack it." Your logic quite perplexes me. From what quarter, then, is deliverance to come? You say the Church of England is "restricted from self-reformation;" you contend it cannot be reformed from without. How, then, is reformation to arise? Have we no course but to labour on, and patiently wait for a miracle? Shall I test your principle by the history of the Reformation? Need I remind you of the glorious example of America, and the means by which the separation was effected there, after a struggle of forty years, throughout all the states? You tell me, "I will never make Parliament so much sounder than the clergy, as to separate Church and State for the sake of religion." I am not sure of that; this is only assertion; time and events will be required to prove it. But the subject admits of being presented in other and most commanding lights to statesmen; and when they become thoroughly instructed, religion apart, they will see abundant reason for effecting the dissolution of a connexion which is equally destructive of just legislation as of true religion. Only let the Church discharge her obligations; and, in proper time, statesmen will be found fully performing their duty.

The state-church the great bar to the union of Christians:—

Good men are the victims of the system; bad men are its instruments: in the one case, it restrains the operations of grace; in the other, it quickens the corruptions of nature. I call for the deliverance of the good and the removal of the bad, by the abolition of the system. The war I wage is in order to a solid and lasting peace. You assume, that there is peace, and deprecate war lest the existing peace should be disturbed. I war with systems, not with men; and this I do, because I love the men that are lovely, and desire to place them in a condition to reciprocate love and exercise its offices. . . . All history, all experience, shows that state-endowed and law-governed churches admit of no such combination, and that to attempt it is to exercise benevolence at the expense of understanding.

BIRMINGHAM. — ANTI-STATE-CHURCH SOIREE. — We believe it is now definitively arranged that the soiree on behalf of the objects of the British Anti-state-church Association will take place in the Town-hall, on the evening of Wednesday, the 21st instant. The Rev. Dr. Cox, Rev. Dr. Campbell, Rev. J. Burnet, Mr. Edward Miall, of London, Rev. J. Mursell, of Leicester, are expected to attend; and the meeting will also be addressed by several of our local clergy and most influential fellow-townsmen. With such an array of talent as these names exhibit, the meeting cannot fail to be an interesting and important one.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS OF JAMAICA. — In the *Jamaica Baptist Herald* is given the following statistical account of the number of places of worship in the island:—Baptists, 84; ditto (native), 45; Wesleyan (Confer.), 68; ditto Association, 11; ditto (native), 1; Presbyterians, 16; Independents, 16; Free Church, 2; Moravians, 10; Plymouth Brethren, 1; Catholics, 4; Congregationalists (American), 5; Kirk of Scotland, 1; Jews, 4; State Church, 74; total, 342. Thus the places of worship connected with the state church, form less than a third of those connected with Dissenters. We have no doubt that, in attendance, a still greater disparity will be found to obtain.

THE PERVERSED.—Mr. Newman and his friends will remove from Littlemore to a college near Birmingham, where they will pursue their ecclesiastical studies under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Drs. Walsh and Wiseman, bishops of the Midland district. The Rev. Messrs. Capes, Collins, Neave, Estcourt, remain at Prior-park, near Bath. Mr. Oakeley enters at St. Edmund's college, in the diocese of London. Mr. Simpson, of St. John's college, Oxford, has, we understand, been received into the Roman Catholic church.—*Morning Post*.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS AND THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.—At the commencement of Methodism it was closely united to the Established Church of England. Hence, no provision was made for the collegiate education of the Methodist youth. The result was, that the sons both of preachers and laymen, who obtained collegiate instruction, received it at one of the two English Universities, or Dublin College. The consequence was, that these young men, for the greater part, became confirmed members of the Establishment, and ceased to be Methodists. The sons of Drs. Clarke, Benson, Hannah, Bunting, and other distinguished Methodist preachers and laymen, became ministers in the Established Church. And now many of the Puseyite clergy are the sons of Wesleyan ministers, members of the British Conference.—*Cincinnati Christian Advocate*, Nov. 21.—[It is not true that any of Dr. Bunting's sons have entered the Church; but it is a singular fact, that Drs. Hannah and Jackson, the divinity-tutors of the two Wesleyan colleges, have each of them a son in the Church, Mr. Hannah being a fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Mr. Jackson,

principal of the Training School of the National Society at Battersea.—*Patriot.*]

EFFECT OF TRACTARIAN TEACHINGS AT OXFORD.—In the rooms of more than one student of the University of Oxford may be seen, at the present moment, a small wainscot book-closet, externally as plain and unpretending as possible, exciting no suspicion, and affording no clue whatever to the mysteries within. This seeming book-closet, or convenient cupboard, being opened, the article of furniture is discovered to be neither more nor less than a portable altar, as rich and gorgeous as gold and emblazonry can render it. In its form it copies the triptic of the Roman Catholic altar. The inner side of either door presents richly embellished scrolls, upon which are portrayed, with suitable inscriptions, the passion of our Saviour, and such like scenes. At the back of this cupboard-altar, and in the vesica, is fixed the cross, now bare, and now, where the proprietor is rich enough to command the treasure, adorned with the figure of the Saviour, and other accompaniments of a similar nature. The ground is painted deep blue, and is studded with stars. At this altar, the *fac simile* of many used in Romish families, the early matins of the student are devoutly offered up.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

DR. HOOK AND DR. PUSEY PARTING COMPANY AT LAST.—Dr. Hook, of Leeds, has just published two sermons, in which he denounces Dr. Pusey's language addressed to "Mr." Newman on his recent secession from the Church, especially where Dr. Pusey terms that act "a going forth to labour in another part of the same vineyard." It will be recollected that Dr. Pusey lately officiated at the opening of Dr. Hook's new church at Leeds. The circumstance calls to mind the old proverb of the pot calling the kettle blackface.

The proprietor of the *Liverpool Mail*, in publishing a proposal for a "Poor Man's Church" and an Ecclesiastical Town-Mission, in Liverpool, offers to head the subscription towards this proposal with a contribution of £500.

SOUTHAMPTON NONCONFORMIST ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this Society was held in the school-room of Albion Chapel, Jan. 9, — Lankester, Esq., in the chair. The Chairman briefly addressed the meeting, and called upon the secretary to read the report of the committee, which was received and adopted. The report urged upon the members of the Society the necessity of exerting themselves to increase the circulation of the *Nonconformist* paper, and recommended that a committee should be formed, independent of all religious denominations, to co-operate with the Anti-state-church Association, in making arrangements for holding a public meeting in Southampton. After the committee and officers had been elected for the present year, the chairman called upon Mr. Thomas Morris, Baptist minister, to address the meeting. Mr. Morris delivered a very powerful and eloquent address, in the course of which he adverted to the failure of establishments in Ireland and Wales, but confined his remarks more particularly to the latter province of the empire, with which he was personally acquainted, and related some remarkable instances of the almost entire desertion of the parish churches by the people. He observed, that in one district which was well known to him, there were no fewer than sixteen parish churches, the aggregate attendance at which did not exceed thirty individuals. Mr. Morris concluded his remarks by moving the first resolution:—

That it is the opinion of this Association that state-churches have failed to produce the benefits for which they were originally instituted, and that endowments of religion by the State are opposed to the Word of God, and are incompatible with the genius of Christianity.

Seconded by Mr. William Wakefield, and carried unanimously. Mr. Thomas Pullar, Independent minister, rose to move the second resolution. He commenced by stating that he was pleased to find that he had so able and earnest a coadjutor as the rev. gentleman who had previously addressed the meeting, and was surprised and delighted to meet so large and determined a body of Nonconformists; he had no idea that such a band of men was to be found in Southampton, and he would give the Society all the assistance in his power. The resolution which he held in his hand spoke of opposition to state-endowments: he supposed it alluded to the endowment of religion by the State; but he (Mr. Pullar) was opposed to all endowments, whether of education or of religion; he would go further—he considered that property left for the support of religious worship, was injurious to the cause it was intended to support. He had taken great pains to inquire into this matter, and his avowed conviction was, that religion was nowhere so flourishing, as where left to the free and voluntary contributions of the people. The speaker took a review of the crisis which terminated in the disruption of the Scottish church, and concluded a very eloquent address by moving the following resolution:—

That this Association, being impressed with the unscriptural and injurious character of state-endowments, does hereby pledge itself to oppose every measure which has for its object the appropriation of public money for religious purposes.

Seconded by Mr. Whatesby in a short and pithy speech, and carried unanimously. Mr. Curtis gave notice, that at the next meeting of the Association, he should move a vote of confidence in favour of Richard Beste, Esq., of Botley Grange, who had been invited to become a candidate for the borough at the ensuing election, he being a thorough Liberal, and opposed to the connexion between Church and State. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the minister and deacons for the use of the room, and to the chairman for his conduct in the chair; after which the meeting separated.

AN ENIGMA.—In his reply to the valedictory address of the clergy of Essex, the Bishop of London says:—"We shall still be brethren, sons of the same holy Mother, servants of the same Divine Master." Does this mean Mary, or only "Mother Church"?

CONVERSION TO ROME.—Mr. Henry Mills, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been received into the Roman Catholic Church, at St. Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham. Mr. Mills is son to a late fellow of Trinity, and is related to Dr. Chapman, the present head of Caius College.

CHRISTIAN UNION.

A public meeting was held at Exeter-hall, on Thursday morning, for the purpose of stating and explaining the proceedings of the Conference held at Liverpool in October last. The Hall was filled by a highly respectable assembly, consisting of individuals of the several evangelical denominations; and on the platform were several clergymen and ministers of the Presbyterian, Independent, Baptist, and Wesleyan bodies. Among the ministers and gentlemen were the following:—Drs. Bunting, Campbell, Archer, Steane, Jenkyn, Leitchild, Alder; the Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel; Messrs. Bickersteth, Thelwall, J. H. Hinton, James Hamilton, Thomas James, J. Blackburn, J. J. Freeman, G. Collison, J. W. Richardson, H. Townley, I. N. Goulty (of Brighton), Joshua Russell, Prest (ministers), W. A. Hankey, Esq., Captain Gordon, &c.

The chair was taken by R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., who requested, that, in order to keep the spirit of the meeting as devotional as possible, all demonstrations of feeling should be avoided.

Mr. A. D. CAMPBELL (of Aylesbury), the secretary, gave out the 100th Psalm, which was sung; after which he read some portions of Scripture. Dr. BUNTING read some prayers and collects from the Common Prayer-book.

The CHAIRMAN then briefly addressed the meeting. He confessed that some entertained more sanguine hopes of the good to be effected by that Alliance than he did himself. He thought its permanency depended on not expecting too much from man; they could not expect too much from God. He was convinced that those who set their hearts least on externally visible good would stay with them longest. He did not expect that it would cause them to agree respecting the question of church discipline, or in doctrine; or that it would unite them into a combined action against Popery, which held so many of his fellow-creatures in the bonds of darkness. But the end in view was contained in the answer to the question in the Assembly's Catechism—"What is the chief end of man?"—To glorify God and to enjoy him for ever; and he thought they could do neither without cultivating charity in their hearts. He felt assured that if the union stood together twelve months, there would be plenty of members, laity and clergy, Dissenters and Churchmen, who would be pressed by the spirit to join in the good cause. (The audience frequently cried "Hear, hear," during this address, notwithstanding the chairman's request.)

Dr. LEITCHILD was then called upon to speak to the first resolution, and describe the meeting which had been held at Liverpool. This he did in an eloquent speech, referring to the grand characteristics of that assembly, and expressing sanguine hopes as to success of the movement. The doctor hoped that the Alliance would be one of comprehension without compromise, of unity without uniformity.

Mr. BICKERSTETH followed in support of the resolution. He said, it was not uniformity they sought for in minor things, but the recognition of faithful brethren by each other, with all that fellowship of spirit which flows from it. He had a conscientious preference for the Church of England. Some had said, that the proposed alliance was inconsistent with the principles of that church; but there was nothing in the oaths the clergy had taken to obey their bishops, or in the lawful canons of the Church, at all contrary to that alliance. He thought he most effectually carried out the principles of his church by promoting the Evangelical Alliance. If God visited the sins of the fathers on the children, they of the Church of England had much reason for humiliation and prayer for their persecutions both against Papists and Puritans in days past. They could only glory in God. Let none of them glory in their churches [hear, hear]. His hope was, that they were laying the foundation for a better state of things, the Philadelphia state of the church. He saw in the publications of various Christian parties, a manifest improvement in the tone and spirit in which their differences were treated; and he hoped they would all learn to be less positive, and more confiding, loving, earnest, and zealous. Mr. B. concluded by offering some practical directions for helping forward the union, exhorting Christians to cultivate forbearance and brotherly love.

A second hymn was then sung, after which Dr. Alder (Wesleyan) spoke to the third resolution.

The Hon. BAPTIST NOEL spoke to the fourth resolution:—

That it was desirable that a future meeting should be convened for the promotion of Christian union, and that the parties invited to the future meeting be such as hold evangelical views, viz.:—

1. The Divine inspiration, authority, and sufficiency of Holy Scripture.
2. The unity of the Godhead, and the trinity of persons therein.
3. The utter depravity of human nature in consequence of the fall.
4. The incarnation of the Son of God, and his work of atonement.
5. Justification by faith alone.
6. The work of the Holy Spirit in conversion and sanctification.
7. The right and duty of private judgment in the interpretation of Holy Scripture.
8. The divine institution of the Christian ministry, and the authority and perpetuity of the ordinances of baptism and the Lord's supper.

He insisted on the necessity of union among Christians, and at considerable length explained the principles on which, according to scriptural authority, that union should be founded.

Mr. HINTON, Baptist minister, proposed the following resolution:—

"That in the prosecution of the present attempt, the Conference are clearly and unanimously of opinion, that no compromise of their own views, or sanction of those of others, on the points on which they differ, ought to be either required or expected on the part of any who concur in it; but that all should be held as free as before, to maintain and advocate their views, with all due forbearance and brotherly love. Further, that any union or alliance to be formed, should be understood to be an alliance of individual Christians, and not of denominations or branches of the Church."

After commenting on the principal topic embraced by the resolution at some length, Mr. Hinton stated his views of the advantage which he thought would result from the movement:—

It is asked what are you going to unite for? You cannot act together. When you are united you can do nothing; and union to do nothing will be of no use. Now, sir, I am not sure of that. I am not sure that union is not good as a name, independent of its value. Disunion is an evil, not merely because of the good things it prevents, but because of the mischief it is in itself—a mischief in the heart, a mischief in the Church, a mischief in the aspect in which it presents the Church to the world; and if we could but succeed in destroying disunion, and promoting a spirit of Christian love, we should do a good thing, even if it were not possible to co-operate in a single object. Individual holiness would be advanced by it. That is a good thing. The peace and tranquillity of separate churches would be advanced by it. That is a good thing. The peace and tranquillity of churches in relation to one another would be advanced by it, and that is a good thing. And the terrible reproach which the adversaries of Christianity are perpetually bringing against us, derived from our divisions, would be wrested from their lips, and that would be the best thing of all. The accomplishment of union would, therefore, be productive of good, even if there were no possibility of co-operation. But who says there is no possibility of co-operation? I know there are many things which cannot be done—things which I hope will not be attempted. But it is to be set down, without experiment, that a multitude of people, united in doctrine, in character, in hope, in heart, in willingness, can do nothing together. I will come to that conclusion, if I must, but never till I have seen it.

Mr. HINTON concluded:—

We must go forward and make the attempt. I would rather be wrecked in this little bark among quicksands, than stand on shore with cold and unsympathising hearts. The main want lies here. If we have grace enough not to attempt anything which we cannot do together, in my judgment we are safe; but if some of us, wildly grasping great objects, will insist upon pressing those objects upon the Alliance, when the Alliance cannot unanimously undertake them, the Alliance will not last, and we shall in that case lose our trouble, throw our labours to the wind, and dash our hopes to the ground.

Mr. HAMILTON, minister of the English Presbyterian church, proposed a resolution suggesting that the object of the Conference be made the subject of special weekly prayer by its friends in their families and closets, and that Monday forenoon be the time for that purpose. Mr. H. mentioned that the Conference was to meet again in the following week at Liverpool.

Dr. CUMMING, Mr. C. PREST (Wesleyan minister), and Mr. T. S. GRIMSHAW (clergyman), then addressed the meeting, which was brought to a close by the singing of a hymn and prayer.

On Tuesday last there was a meeting of the friends of Christian Union, in the Independent Chapel, York-street, Dublin. Dr. Blackwood presided, and amongst the ministers present were Dr. Urwick, Messrs. W. Kyle, R. Dill, Thos. Walker, J. D. Smith, and the Hon. Somerset Maxwell, and Dixon Hardy, Esq. The Hon. S. Maxwell said, that "He would hold himself aloof till he should see what measures would be adopted by the Conference; and if he found that the book of God was to be the foundation on which this superstructure was to be raised, and that no denominational differences would be admitted or countenanced, nothing should prevent him from joining with his Christian brethren, and supporting them sincerely with his whole heart" [cheers].

The four divisions of the provisional committee, viz., the London, Liverpool, Scottish, and Irish, were to meet together in aggregate committee in Liverpool yesterday, and are expected to occupy two days at least with their deliberations; and on the close of these, a great public meeting is to be held in Manchester on Friday.

On Friday there is to be a great meeting for the promotion of Christian Union in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, which will be attended by many distinguished clergymen and Dissenting ministers, amongst whom are several of the speakers at the Exeter Hall meeting. In anticipation of this event several of the clergymen of that town, members of the Manchester Clerical Society, have published their reasons for not taking part in the movement. They are nine in number. We give the first four:—

1. Because we cannot, as we conceive, in consistency with our duty to the Church of which we are ministers, identify ourselves with an association which appears to regard all the unhappy separations from our Church as comparatively unimportant, and to take it for granted that such separations must and indeed ought to continue.

2. Because, having already subscribed articles of faith and union, we do not feel ourselves called upon to subscribe others of a vague and general character.

3. Because, whilst we hold that tender consideration is due to the feelings and scruples of Christian men without the pale of our Church, we hold that still greater consideration is due from us to the feelings and scruples of Christian men within the pale of our Church, to many of whom we know we should occasion much perplexity and distress were we to join "the projected alliance."

4. Because, solemnly pledged as we are to uphold the principle of a National Establishment, we do not see how we can consistently strengthen the hands of men who declare on the very platform of "the Alliance," that they consider "the anti-state-church principle as amongst the essentials of their Christianity."

The circular, which is addressed to their several congregations, is signed by twenty-six clergymen of Manchester, headed by Hugh Stowell, M.A.

CHINESE GRASS A SUBSTITUTE FOR SHEEP'S WOOL.—An experiment has been made in this place to manufacture cloth from a mixture, we believe in about equal proportions, of Chinese grass and sheep's wool. The success of the experiment cannot as yet be pronounced upon with certainty; but one of the great difficulties has been overcome—namely, the possibility of felting; and it is shown that a piece of cloth made from these materials, of the width of 108 inches, has, by the application of the felting stocks, been compressed to the width of fifty-three inches.—*Leeds Mercury.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The "American Almanack and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1846," publishes the following summary of the principal religious denominations in the United States, according to returns made in 1843 and 1845:—

Names.	Churches.	Ministers.	Communi- cants.
Roman Catholics	675	769	1,071,800
Protestant Episcopalians	1,232	1,236	72,099
Presbyterians, Old School	2,156	1,523	166,487
Presbyterians, New School	1,494	1,263	120,645
Cumberland Presbyterians	570	300	60,000
Other classes of ditto	530	293	45,300
Dutch Reformed	279	271	31,214
German Reformed	750	191	75,000
Evangelical Lutherans	1,232	501	146,300
Moravians	22	24	6,000
Methodist Episcopal	—	12,445	1,157,249
Methodist Protestant Church	—	1,300	60,000
Reformed Methodists	—	75	3,000
Wesleyan Methodists	600	500	20,000
German do. (United Brethren)	1,800	500	15,000
Alloright do. (Evangel. Associat)	600	250	15,000
Mennonites	400	250	58,000
Orthodox Congregationalists	1,420	1,275	202,250
Unitarian do.	300	250	30,000
Universalists	576	500	60,000
Swedenborgians	42	30	5,000
Regular Baptists	9,479	5,297	719,973
Six Principle do.	17	22	3,055
Seventh Day do.	60	52	6,000
Free Will do.	1,165	771	61,372
Church of God do.	125	83	10,000
Reformed do. (Campbell)	2,500	1,750	200,000
Christian do. (Unitarians)	650	782	39,600
Total	27,074	32,563	4,456,544

If we allow 12,000 churches for those Methodist denominations that are left blank in the table, we will find that the whole number of churches in the United States is 40,074
The number of Ministers amount to 32,563
And the number of Communicants 4,456,544

From this it appears, that the whole number of regular communicants is about one-fifth of the population of the United States. If we put down the cost of erecting all these churches at between 5,000 and 10,000 dollars each, the gross amount paid out for that purpose will be 305,555,000. The gross amount of money expended in religious worship will then appear to be as follows:—

	Dollars.
Salaries of 32,563 ministers, at 500 dollars each	16,281,500
Interest, at six per cent., on the cost of the churches	18,333,300
Total	34,614,800

Thus we see, that the religious worship of one-fifth part of the population of this country costs annually the immense sum of 34,614,800 dollars, being a greater amount than is required for the expenses of the Government in all its branches, to which may be added several millions more, paid in supporting and holding missions abroad. We understand, that the progress of the Catholics within the last ten years has been very rapid, and greater in proportion than the Protestants. In 1834, their houses of worship numbered 272, while in 1845 the number increased to 675, with over 1,000,000 communicants. The Catholics are generally confined to the cities and small towns; the Baptists are scattered principally over the west and south-west; and the Episcopalians are strongest at the east.—*New York Herald*.

UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND FOR BIBLES.—It is a remarkable and pleasant fact that an extraordinary demand for Bibles has recently sprung up in the principal towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire. It first made its appearance in Manchester a short time ago, and from letters received here from that town within the last few days, we are glad to learn that the "run" upon the depository of the Bible Society in Manchester still continues. A thousand copies of the Holy Scriptures are frequently sold in one day to the working classes. We have intelligence of a similar movement in Hull, Derby, and some other towns; and we are informed by a clergyman who is exceedingly active in the cause of Bible societies that a similar spirit seems to be awakening in this town.—*Bradford Observer*.—"It is not so far a temporary excitement," says a correspondent of the *Record*, "but is as active as ever. One school [in Manchester] has sold 1,000 a week for eight weeks together, and is still going on. One girl, in a Sunday school, has sold 700 in seven weeks. From the 16th of November to the 18th of December, 2,800 were sold by another Sunday school—a Dissenting one. 17,000 copies have been ordered this week from London by the agent here; and since the first of October up till to-day (the 18th of December) 42,843 Bibles and Testaments have been sold. The most efficient, indeed the chief instruments of sale, are the Sunday school teachers and children, selling in mills and anywhere; and an extraordinary feature is this, that the movement has not been suggested, nor even aided, by any clergymen or Dissenting ministers."

BIRMINGHAM.—On Thursday evening, January 1st, nearly 700 of the members of the church and congregation, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, met in the chapel at Bond-street, to tea, in commemoration of the seventieth birthday of their respected pastor, who has been upwards of fifty years in the ministry, forty-five of which have been spent in Birmingham. The speeches delivered were replete with affectionate respect towards their pastor. Mr. George Edmonds (the clerk of the peace) took the chair, and having referred, in a touching manner, to the period when his father presided over that church, congratulated the present pastor on the occasion that had convened them; and expressed his hope that much happiness and success might be his portion for many years. These sentiments were reiterated by every one of the speakers; and there appeared to be but one feeling of respect and cordial regard existing in the assembly

towards their revered teacher. A congratulatory resolution having been unanimously adopted, the reverend gentleman addressed the meeting, and warmly reciprocated the kind feeling which had been expressed.—*Birmingham Pilot*.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODISTS in Liverpool have lately been making efforts to discharge the debts upon the various chapels in that town. On Thursday last a meeting was held at the Concert hall, Lord Nelson-street, attended by about 1,500 persons, at which the result of the effort was reported. It appears that the debt remaining on the chapels, on the 1st Jan. 1845, was £6,700; amount promised, £4,756; of which there has been paid £2,260; in addition to which there has been paid £220; making £2,480, and leaving unpaid £4,220. The following gentlemen addressed the meeting:—Messrs. T. Owen, of Mold; J. Hughes, of Liverpool; J. Parry, of Chester; John Jones, of Runcorn; Mr. J. Lloyd, and Mr. J. Jones. Throughout, the most enthusiastic feeling pervaded the meeting, and each of the speakers were warmly applauded. £100 was subscribed during the evening.

EDINBURGH.—OPENING OF A NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP.—The Merchant's Hall, Hunter-square, was opened for a place of worship for the use of the Baptist denomination, on Sabbath last. In the forenoon, the Rev. James Blair, Evangelist of the Baptist Union of Scotland, officiated; and in the afternoon and evening sermons were preached by the Rev. Francis Johnston, formerly of Cupar.—*Scotsman*.

BILSTON.—On the 1st instant, a meeting was held at the Independent chapel, to commemorate the happy close of the first year of their devoted pastor's labours among them. Although the meeting was held in the large school-room, under the chapel, many were unable to obtain admittance. After an excellent tea, of which Independents, Baptists, and Methodists partook, the following ministers and friends addressed the meeting:—Mr. W. Guest, the minister of the place, and late of Spring-hill College; Mr. Nicklin, Methodist minister; Mr. Bonner, Baptist minister; Mr. B. H. Cowper, of Spring-hill College; E. B. Dimmack, Esq., Mr. B. H. Cooper, Independent minister, West Bromwich; and Mr. Bew, Wesleyan. After the speeches, Mr. Liddington, one of the deacons, presented to Mr. Guest a purse of £27, the free-will offering of a few friends, expressive of their gratitude to God for the great success of Mr. G.'s labours among them. It was a delightful meeting, and will not be forgotten.

EXTINCTION OF ANOTHER CHAPEL DEBT.—The pleasant little town of Aldborough, Suffolk, being much frequented as a sea-bathing place, the want of an Evangelical ministry was much lamented. In order to supply this deficiency, on behalf of themselves and the visitors, a few friends residing here were induced to erect, in 1822, the present neat and suitable building, called Union Chapel. Its cost, including site and legal documents, amounted to upwards of £900. The then devoted minister, Mr. Miles, under whose direction, in connexion with Mr. B. C. Lincoln, the work commenced, only lived to see its completion, and to preach in it seven weeks, and his remains now rest within its walls. The weight of its responsibility being thus devolved upon Mr. L., various efforts have been made from time to time, by which, with the liberality of visiting friends, the debt was reduced to the sum of £68 by November last. In this state of things it was deemed desirable to free the place by a united effort, by the first day in the New Year. On Thursday evening, after the friends had taken tea, they paid in the amounts collected and contributed by them within the last seven weeks, and they had the gratification of finding themselves in possession of a small balance when the debt was paid. In gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness in conducting them to this happy issue, the friends would avail themselves of this means of expressing their respectful and cordial thanks to all those friends, far and near, who have so kindly assisted them with their contributions at different seasons, and chiefly towards this last effort.

SWANSEA RECOGNITION.—Interesting services were held on Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th and 18th of December last, in connexion with the public recognition of Mr. D. Evans, late of the Baptist college, Bristol (formerly of H. West), as the pastor of the Baptist church assembling at York-place chapel, Swansea. The services commenced on Wednesday evening. Mr. R. Roff, of Cambridge, read appropriate portions of the Holy Scriptures and prayed. Mr. T. Dodd delivered the introductory discourse. On Thursday morning the services were opened by Mr. J. S. Hughes, after which Mr. R. Roff explained in a very lucid manner the nature and constitution of a Christian church. Mr. D. Davies proposed the customary questions, and offered the ordination prayer; after which Mr. E. Probert, of Bristol (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. E. Giles, who had engaged to be present, but was prevented by illness), delivered a most affecting and affectionate charge. Mr. T. Baker (Wesleyan minister) concluded the service with prayer. In the evening Mr. E. Jacob (Independent minister) read and prayed. Mr. R. Roff delivered a most solemn charge to the church, and Mr. E. Probert preached to the congregation. The chapel was crowded upon each occasion, and the services were deeply interesting.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Mr. T. Clarkson Finch has accepted an invitation from the Baptist church in this town to become their pastor, and entered upon his duties the first Sabbath in the new year.

A CORONATED BIGOT.—The Duke of Northumberland has distributed coats and clothing to 800 poor families in the parish of St. Martin's, an act of charity and munificence rarely equalled; but what is the miserable drawback attached?—the recipients of his bounty must be members of the Church of England—so the poor Roman Catholics and Dissenters may starve if they do not conform to the creed of the noble Duke. The good Samaritan did not ask the faith of the wounded Israelite, when he poured oil and wine upon his bruises.

WELSH SKETCHES.

No. I.

THERE is no part of the United Kingdom about which so little is known to the religious public in England as Wales, though its ecclesiastical and religious position is of the most interesting character. Wales is, emphatically, the land of Dissent, and the local habitation of Nonconformity. England, Ireland, and Scotland have their respective churches, but as yet we have not heard of the church of Wales. The Church of England has extended her patronage over our borders, and would fain sway her sceptre from Holyhead to Cardiff. But her title is not admitted, and the legality of the succession is strongly disputed. Do what she may, implicit obedience to her mandates must never be expected. Our fellowship and converse are with those noble and devoted men, who hearken unto God more than unto man. Thus far, however, our language has proved an insuperable barrier against any systematic and regular communication with our brethren in England. We have had a deputation now and then to visit us for several purposes, who returned home, some with favourable opinions, while others imbibed the very opposite of us, as a nation. But, as yet, Dissenters have made no regular efforts to furnish our friends in England with anything like a full and accurate description of the position we occupy among the mountains of Wales.

As Dissenters and Nonconformists, we are only caricatured in the English newspapers which are published in the Principality. They are edited either by strangers, or by men who do not understand our principles; and, in all cases, by those who appreciate them not. Two are under the immediate patronage of clergymen. Another is conducted by a Gallio, "who careth for none of these things." We may place another in the same category. The fifth is decidedly hostile. There is another published and edited by a Roman Catholic, which, as a matter of course, professes to be favourable to Dissenters. A Catholic priest is a regular contributor to another, and is generally supposed to have a considerable share, in its management. His *animus* has betrayed itself on several occasions of late. He went so far as to apologise for the Jesuits, but rather in a Jesuit-like style. The remaining journal is, in general, a consistent advocate of civil liberty; but is sadly at a loss on ecclesiastical questions. He attacked the Anti-state-church Conference with extreme vehemence. From these organs it must be evident, that Welsh Dissent has not much justice to expect. Why, then, not establish a newspaper of your own? Our population is not numerous, hence our circulation would be limited at best. Besides, the great majority of Dissenters are not able to understand the English language. We have but one liberal newspaper in our own language, and only two in all. These are published fortnightly. Some years ago, a weekly newspaper was attempted, but it soon failed. The paper which now exists is ably edited by one of the most eminent ministers among the Independents. He is one of our best poets. As a preacher, in many respects, he stands alone. This journal is well conducted—is worthy of its editor; still it is not adequately supported; and if such be the fate of a Welsh paper, it would not be very wise to anticipate a more favourable reception to an English journal. Of the gentry, we have but few in our ranks; "not many mighty, not many noble, are called." Many of our friends are, therefore, of opinion that our wisest course would be to fall under the protection of the *Nonconformist*. Recommendations to this purpose have been given in some of our periodicals, and resolutions to this effect have been cordially and unanimously passed at some of our conferences. Nonconformists we are, and from the *Nonconformist* we shall expect assistance and counsel. To make its contents interesting to Welshmen, and instructive to our friends in England, we intend to furnish them with a few Welsh sketches. In so doing we shall keep to no regular plan, but will endeavour to imitate the natural aspect of our mountain home—full of varieties and changes.

According to the last census, the population of Wales was 911,321. To this we must add the Welsh population of Monmouthshire, amounting, probably, to 40,000. Of the aggregate it is highly probable, that about 500,000 are not able to understand the English language; our own venerable language being the only medium of their converse with each other and with their Maker. 350,000 may be presumed to understand Welsh and English, of which sum, not less than 200,000 prefer the former. The remaining 100,000 are altogether ignorant of the Welsh, and speak English, which language becomes more prevalent in Flintshire, Montgomeryshire, Breconshire, Glamorganshire, and the Welsh districts of Monmouthshire. The Welsh has ceased to be spoken, with but few exceptions, in Radnorshire; and Pembrokehire furnishes its "little England beyond Wales."

Our aristocracy are by no means numerous. Most of them do not understand our language. In general, they ape English customs, and appear among us occasionally like birds of passage. This class, without exception, know nothing of Dissent, further than by hearsay. A few of their number are Roman Catholics, and those chiefly in Flintshire and Monmouthshire. In politics they differ, but in ecclesiastical polity, as a whole, they meet together. If they care for any religion, they care for the Church of England. Some of their number have made praiseworthy efforts to improve Welsh literature, but these have not been attended with any great success. The walls of their mansions still echo to the bewitching strains of the harp of Llewelyn, but the hero's heart beats not in their bosom. The bard is respected, but the melody of his native muse is lost upon them. He

"wastes his fragrance on the desert air." Of course, there are honourable exceptions, but as a rule they are not their brother's keepers.

The gentry, with whom may be classed the clergy of the Church of England, are the next in point of influence. From this class, the magisterial bench is supplied. They live on their own property, and the absentees are not numerous. In the majority of cases, they are able to understand, if not to speak, the Welsh. The influence which they possess over their tenants and the small tradesmen, who thrive or decay by their goodwill, renders their esteem and acquaintance an important acquisition to clergymen, who, in many instances, attend their balls and assemblies, and join them in the sports of the field. Thus, their society being accessible to the sons of the Church, the gentry are generally more prejudiced than their superiors against Nonconformity. It is by the assistance of this class, who buy and distribute them among their tenants and workmen, that the two periodicals (one of them a small newspaper) devoted to support Toryism and "Our Church," are enabled to keep up a lingering existence. Otherwise they would speedily die, and make no sign. To their credit, it must be said that many of them are charitable and are much beloved by the poor. And here endeth our first sketch.

CLERICAL EXTORTION AT HADLEIGH.—A person had the misfortune to lose her husband by an accident, and she had his remains buried in the same grave where a relative had been some time previously interred, and a grave-stone erected and fees paid. The widow felt a desire to have the name of her husband added, and applied to a stonemason to have it done, but he told her that it was impracticable, in consequence of the stone being too short to admit of it, but advised her to have one put in its place somewhat higher, with both inscriptions upon it; adding (as he supposed), there could be no further charge. Upon consideration, lest he should have misled the widow, he at once made the inquiry, and received in answer, "A fresh stone, a fresh fee;" but she being determined to pay this last tribute of respect to her departed husband, had it done, and was immediately called upon by the Rector for the astounding sum of three guineas: this, of course, is the second charge for the same grave. Whether this extraordinary act of oppression arose from an inordinate love of money, or a desire to punish the poor widow because she attended a Dissenting place of worship, I must leave.—*Correspondent of the Suffolk Chronicle.*

THE LATE GALES.—Many shipwrecks, from the violent gales which prevailed during the greater part of December, continue to be reported. Ninety vessels are known to have been lost. Among the number is the St. David steamer, on her passage from Havre; and two Indiamen, with valuable cargoes, the Kate Nickleby, and the Ness. The loss of life must have been very great; but on this point the accounts are indistinct, and obviously inaccurate. It is estimated at least at 100. Along the Dutch coast the sacrifice of property has been equally as great as off the English. The total number of vessels reported to have been lost amounts to sixteen. The Belgian and French coast have been visited with similar disasters, also occasioning a deplorable loss of life.

PHRENOLOGY BECOMING USEFUL.—(From a Correspondent.)—During the late trial of a man named Van Steinberg for murder, at New York, the lecturer on Phrenology, Mr. Stanley Grimes, sat at the right hand of the counsel for the prisoner, and critically examined the faces, and more particularly the organs on the heads of jurors, while the trial was proceeding. His advice regarding their character was taken in several instances; and if the juror was declared incompetent by the triers, the peremptory challenge was used at his suggestion. This is certainly one of the most novel and extraordinary proceedings yet mentioned. It is the beginning of a new era in modern criminal jurisprudence; for if successful in this instance, the phrenologist may hereafter become an indispensable appendage in Criminal Courts. An animal-magnetizer (we may next learn) will be retained to put an obnoxious juror into a state of somnolency while the evidence is being heard.—*Morning Advertiser.*

THE RUSSELL MISCARriage.—In an article inserted in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, referring to Mr. Macaulay's letter, and supposed to have been written by Earl Grey himself, it is stated that that noble lord did not object to Lord Palmerston having a seat in the cabinet. On the contrary, he wished him to hold a high position in it, but objected to his being Foreign Secretary, on the ground that his relation to the ministers of neighbouring states rendered such an appointment hazardous to the cabinet, if not to the peace of Europe. In reference to this event we copy the following excellent observations from the *Nottingham Review*:—

Lord Grey is branded, because Lord Grey refused to surrender a great principle, and sanction the policy of a man who, though one of the most gifted, was one of the most unfit to wield the power with which it was proposed to invest him. Lord Grey is condemned, because he chose rather to upset the schemes and disappoint the ambition of an embryo cabinet, than incur the risk of upsetting the peace of the world. Lord Grey is condemned, because he presumed to adhere to his own sense of right, even though it happened not to square with the convenience of the men who were trying hard to reanimate a body whose vital fluids had all but ceased to flow. In fine, Lord Grey has been condemned for doing that which he would have been criminal had he left undone—we mean, pursued that course which appeared to his own judgment the most conducive to the well-being and progress of the nation.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S VISIT TO GLASGOW.—During the week great preparations have been made for the reception of Lord John Russell on Monday, when he is to be honoured with the freedom of the city.

STRANGE CIRCUMSTANCE.—Mr. Angus M'Bean, minister of the Free Gaelic Church, Greenock, died on the 24th ult., leaving a will by which the whole of his property goes to the Established Church! It is supposed that he had revoked this will in favour of the Free Church, and afterwards destroyed the wrong document.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The most important piece of French news, during the week, has been the announcement to the Chamber of Deputies that Government would require an additional grant of five millions sterling for the navy. The cause of so large a demand has not been explained. The French navy at the present time numbers two hundred and forty sail, next year the Government will have a *hundred steamers of war*. This certainly does not look very pacific. The proceedings of the Chambers have been as yet unimportant:—

In committee on the address, on Tuesday, M. Guizot gave some explanation respecting Madagascar. The object was not to colonise Madagascar, but to avenge the death of the French soldiers who had perished in that island; and when that object had been obtained, and guarantees secured for the safety of those who were carrying on trade in the island, the expedition would return to France. In a long reply to the inquiry of M. St. Marc Girardin, as to the state of the negotiations with the Jesuits, M. Guizot said, that the congregations of the Jesuits being now dissolved, such of them as chose to remain in France would enjoy all the rights and privileges of French citizens.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 2nd inst., mention that the great event of the day was the publication of a letter from Don Henrique Maria de Bourbon, son of Don Francisco de Paula, to the *Progresista* journals, in which he *claims* the Queen's hand, but he declares that "whatever may be the choice made by her Majesty in selecting a husband, he will be the first to respect it, being convinced that the person of her Majesty's choice will be completely identified with the great cause of Spanish liberty and independence." The publication of this document, if genuine, is considered imprudent.

The Emperor of Russia is on his way homewards—

The *Paris Siècle* publishes a letter from Berlin, stating that the Emperor of Russia, after a sojourn of only forty-eight hours in Vienna, had started on the 31st for St. Petersburg, passing by Cracow, in order to avoid the Duchy of Posen, where the greatest political excitement continues to prevail. "This is the first time," observes the *Siècle*, "that the Czar has gone into Germany without paying a visit to the royal family of Prussia." "We understand," says the *Augsburg Gazette*, "that the King of Naples made a present to the Emperor of Russia of several pieces of mountain artillery, which, it is said, the Czar intends to try in the Caucasus." The same journal states that the Emperor of Russia was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the population of Vienna.

The King of Prussia has finally refused his subjects a constitution, adding insult to the refusal. Every act of the Prussian King (says the *Spectator*) in respect of "constitutional" questions, would be ludicrous, were it not that he and his father have, for thirty years, been making fools of a great nation—to say nothing of their Majesties. When Frederick William the Fourth ascended the throne, he was industrious in spreading abroad several assurances that seemed meant to raise a belief of his intention to accomplish the "constitution" promised in 1815. Afterwards, he had the face to say, that those promises had been abrogated by the establishment of the Provincial Diets. Quite recently we are reassured, that he has all these years been busily engaged in framing a constitution, only he has not the heart to promulgate it. And now, within the month, at the closing of the Diet in the metropolitan province, he is on the other tack. The Diet requested that publicity might be given to its proceedings; complained of the rigour of the censorship against the press; and, while expressing full confidence that the King meant to fulfil the promises [his own as well as his father's] respecting the constitution, informed him that several petitions for that boon had been received. Frederick William's reply partakes largely of that quality which in private men is called impudence or effrontery. The desired publicity is refused. It is admitted that reform of the censorship is needed, and a promise is given that the Diet shall be consulted on measures to make it more rigorous! And as to the constitution, the King says—

"We have seen with satisfaction, by the address of the 10th of March last, that our loyal States, confiding in the promise contained in the recess of 1843, have deemed it useless to draw up fresh proposals for the development of representative institutions. But, by reason of that very promise, it was perfectly superfluous to make us acquainted with the petitions addressed to the Diet. This has been admitted by the minority of the assembly in a separate vote, inspired by sentiments of confidence and devotion; for which we deem it our duty to give them an entirely special assurance of our satisfaction."

The Oregon question is the only important topic touched upon by the last arrival from America. Mr. Pakenham, the British minister, had been in close conference with Mr. Buchanan, the minister for Foreign Affairs; and it is rumoured, though without a semblance of authority, that the American Government was more disposed to a settlement than it had been before. In the Senate, on the 15th, General Cass made a curious motion, for inquiries into the navy, military defences, organisation of the militia, &c., with a view to defence against apprehended invasion by sea and land. His speech was most warlike. He asserted that war was imminent, and considered it incumbent on Congress to look their duties and difficulties in the face, and prepare for the contest. He approved of the course of the President in relation to this subject, and also of the manner in which France had been alluded to in the Message. The President had done his duty, and it now remained for them to do theirs. The tone of the speeches which followed, and the result, were much of a piece with the warlike General's remarks. If such are the sentiments expressed in the Senate, what may be expected in the Lower House, when the men of the "far west" and the Polk party shall have

an opportunity of speaking out? A letter from Washington, however, says:—

"Rely upon it, my dear sir, there will be no war; albeit a prodigious row in the newspapers on both sides of the Atlantic may be anticipated. I am enabled to send you a few interesting facts. An indirect kind of communication between our Secretary of State and the British Minister is certainly kept up, and though the negotiation in one form is closed, yet it is sure to be opened, if not already opened, in another. This is a fact; and common rumour (mind, I do not quote this as a fact) says that the affair will be mixed up with commercial and tariff regulations—probably with a commercial treaty, and settled. One more fact, and I have done; and that is, the present Government and Administration do not desire war."

IRELAND.

ADMISSION OF ROMAN CATHOLICS TO DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Judge Keatinge has delivered an opinion against the claim of Mr. Denis Caulfield Heron, a Roman Catholic student of Dublin University, to be admitted to a scholarship. The Judge considers that, while the statute secures to the Roman Catholics a liberal education in Trinity College, they reserve the scholarships for Protestants. In accordance with that opinion, the Visitors of the University have finally rejected Mr. Heron's claim.

RESIGNATION OF CHIEF JUSTICE PENNEFATHER.—The resignation of Chief Justice Pennefather has been tendered and accepted. The appointments, consequent on his retirement, have not yet been fully arranged. If Mr. Blackburne should be transferred to the Queen's Bench, Mr. T. B. Smith, the Attorney-general, will go to the Rolls Court. If this arrangement should not be adopted, the Attorney-general will get the Chief Justiceship. In any event, Mr. Greene advances to the Attorney-generalship; and it is said Mr. Serjeant Warren will be the new Solicitor-general. The Attorney-general being made a judge, must vacate the pocket borough of Ripon; and, if Lord de Grey be consenting party, Mr. Gladstone can find another opening into the House of Commons. Perhaps, after all, this was one of the causes of the well-timed resignation of Chief Justice Pennefather.

ANOTHER STATE PROSECUTION.—The article in the *Dublin Nation*, showing how railways may be perverted by the people into instruments of war, has brought down a prosecution on the head of Mr. Gavin Duffy, the publisher. It lies with the Attorney-General to decide in what way he will proceed—whether by *ex officio* information, or indictment; and it is probable, that this decision would be announced at the opening of the Court on Monday last, being the first day of term. We are afraid the nature and ground for the state charge, in this case, will prevent Mr. Duffy's enjoyment of the same amount of popular sympathy as that with which the late state prisoners were regarded.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The board of education is now about to build thirty-two model schools for systemising and training their teachers in the several counties of Ireland.

PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—A society has just been formed in Ireland under the name of the "Protestant Alliance," having the Earl of Roden at its head, the object of which is ostensibly to maintain the Protestant religion, and oppose the connexion of the State with Roman Catholicism in Ireland; but, we suppose, it will turn out to be only a revival of Orangeism under a new mask. Its first meeting was held at Dublin on Thursday, where a series of resolutions, and an address to the public, were agreed upon. The first is as follows:—

"Resolved—That it be the object of this Society to support and advance the great principles asserted with respect to religion at the Reformation, and established, as regards the constitution, at the Revolution of 1688; and to maintain, in its truth and integrity, the United Church of England and Ireland, as guaranteed in the articles of the Union, and intended to have been secured by solemn pledges in the act for Roman Catholic emancipation."

NEW COERCION BILL.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions, that a modified Coercion Bill for Ireland is likely to be introduced by Government next session; limited, however, in its operation to agrarian crime, and having no application to political associations.

THE LANDOWNERS BESTIRRING THEMSELVES.—The landholders of Duleek, county of Meath, held a meeting in the Court-house, on Monday week, to adopt measures for employing the peasantry during the spring and summer months, when so much distress is likely to prevail, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop. Henry Smith, Esq., J.P., presided, and the following resolutions were adopted. As an example to other districts, and the commencement of an important movement, these resolutions are well deserving of attention:—

"That the labourers be employed by the landholders at the ratio of five men to the hundred acres; and, if necessary, in increased numbers.

"That the committee hereinafter named be empowered to carry the foregoing resolution into effect.

"That as it appears a large number of destitute persons will not be benefited by the above resolutions, that the committee be directed to apply to the landlords, with a view of procuring their assistance.

"That one shilling per day be the minimum rate of wages during the continuance of the distress, up to the middle of March; and, further, that task-work, yielding the amount of one shilling per day, be considered as complying with the above resolutions."

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES still prevail in the counties of Limerick and Clare.

WILLIAM HOWITT'S OPINION OF DARRYNANE.—Mr. Howitt says that O'Connell's tenants are *better off* than the neighbouring tenantry. And again, concluding his recapitulation, he pronounces this eulogium on the condition of the tenantry of Darrynane, which we take to be conclusive:—"My opinion, then, is that the people are much better off about Darrynane than in many other parts of that county, and I observed that a great number of people were employed in improvements about the Darrynane estate."—*Freeman's Journal.*

ACTION OF GOVERNMENT.—It appears, from the following paragraph in the *Limerick Chronicle*, that the Government are still pursuing their inquiries with respect to the deficiency of the potato crop, and that there is a probability of a sum of money being advanced for the employment of the poor in public improvements:—"Mr. Russell, from the Board of Works, is at Kilkee, to inquire into the state of the potato crop, and a proposal is made on the part of Government to meet the landlords half way, in advancing money for the employment of the poor in some permanent local improvements."

MR. WYSE, M.P. for Waterford, is determined not to be turned out of the representation of the borough by the Repealers without a struggle. He is now in that city, doubtless counting up his prospects.

SUCCESS OF PEEL'S FREE-TRADE EXPERIMENTS.—If, then, we put together these two sources of deficiency in the quarter's revenue—viz., duty on corn, £737,146, and on sugar, £1,636,576, we find a sum exceeding the whole deficiency of £2,273,466, under the head of customs; and this leads to the highly satisfactory conclusion, that the entire repeal of the duty on cotton, coals, and the 430 minor articles, amounting in all to £1,118,000, has been already, and to the full extent, compensated by increased duties from the larger consumption of other articles.—*Economist*.

MONEY ORDERS.—It may save considerable trouble to many of our readers, who have to remit money to distant charitable societies, public companies, newspapers, &c., to state that all such orders must be made out to a person, and not to a society or a company.—*Halifax Guardian*.

THE LATE ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—An inquest was held at Liverpool on Thursday, on the body of Ann Devaney, one of the sufferers by the recent bursting of the tank at the Harrington water-works, when the jury, after receiving scientific and other evidence, returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against Joseph Howell, manager of the Hawarden iron-works, and a deodand of £100 on the tank.

THE ALLEGED MURDERS ON BOARD THE TORY.—The trial of Capt. Johnstone, of the Tory, was, on Wednesday last, postponed till the next session of the Central Criminal Court, on the ground that the prisoner had not been able to prepare his defence.

ARISTOCRACY.—During the sitting of the French Chambers, in the last session, General Foy, in a speech before that assembly, made use of the word "aristocracy." A voice from the ministerial side asked for a definition of the word. The General made a short pause, and then exclaimed—"Aristocracy, in the nineteenth century, is the league, the coalition of those who wish to consume without producing, live without working, occupy all public places without becoming competent to fill them, and seize upon all honours without meriting them: that is aristocracy."

INFIDEL TURKEY AND CHRISTIAN ENGLAND.—We gather from a writer in *Blackwood*, that we might learn lessons of wisdom and humanity even from the barbarous Turks. In Turkey, the criminal code has been so much amended, that—

The extreme repugnance of the present Sultan to sign death-warrants, even in cases which in this country would be considered as amounting to wilful murder, has rendered capital punishments extremely rare.

Hence, we much doubt whether benighted Constantinople would offer such ghastly exhibitions, as have this week edified the population of Christian London. The Divan does not shed blood in revenge: the Council of St. James's still demands an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, after the good old Jewish way. The English minister hangs, according, as he says, to the Bible; whilst it would seem the barbarous Turk legislates in the benevolent spirit of the New Testament.—*Punch*.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.—The completion of this work has at length been determined on by the Woods and Forests; and to this effect a communication has been made to the artists to whom the commissions have been confided, by the Earl of Lincoln. The subjects proposed for the four bassi reliefs are the Victories of Cape St. Vincent, Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar; and the sculptors appointed to execute these works are Mr. Watson, Mr. Woodington, Mr. Carew, and Mr. Ternouth. The four lions will be executed by Mr. Lough. The relieved works will be in bronze—the lions in stone or granite.—*Art Union*.

LONDON FIRES IN 1845.—The following is the official return made by the London Fire Engine establishment of the number of fires in the metropolis during the past year, viz.:—Totally destroyed and seriously damaged, 276; partially damaged, 431; total number of fires, 707. In addition to which there have been 87 chimney alarms and 81 false alarms, making a grand total of 875 fires and alarms during the year. This number is considerably less than that of the year 1844; but the loss of life has been far greater than has occurred for several years past, the number of lives that have been sacrificed by fire in 1845 being 19.

THE COURT.—Her Majesty and the Prince Consort, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and the rest of the royal family, left Windsor Castle on Tuesday for Claremont. After the opening of Parliament by the Queen in person, they will proceed to Osborne House for a sojourn of a week or ten days.

EDUCATION IN WALES.—The cause of education proceeds with much success in the Principality. During the past month meetings have been held in most of the places in which British schools are established, for the purpose of examining the progress of the children attending them, and eliciting public support in their behalf. It has been resolved to establish a British school in the centre of the mineral districts of Monmouthshire—viz., in the Cwm Celyn Iron works. The Cwm Celyn and Blaith Iron company have taken the affair up with a spirit and energy that reflects the utmost credit on them, and the agents and many of the workmen have subscribed towards the erection of the new school-room in a very liberal manner.

PROTEST OF THE PROTECTED AGAINST PROTECTION.

A meeting of agricultural labourers, to discuss the evils of protection, and petition for a repeal of the corn-laws, is indeed a sign of the times. The *Times* gives this striking account of the scene, and the actors in it:—

A meeting of a very remarkable and important character at the present crisis, was held last [Monday] night, at a village six miles beyond this town, called Goatacre (in North Wilts), a small place, with an agricultural population scarcely exceeding two hundred persons, but surrounded at various distances by several similar villages, or hamlets. The chairman was a labourer; the speakers, with the exception of two, were labourers; and the object in view was to call public attention to the present condition of the labouring population in this part of the country, and to petition her Majesty and the Legislature to take decisive steps for the speedy relief of their extreme distress. The meeting was to have been held in a large booth erected in a field, but the great expense of providing such accommodation was beyond the combined contributions which these poor people could spare from their very scanty means; and, therefore, they were compelled to assemble together in the cross-road of the village, and to endure the inclemency of a winter night while they talked over their common sufferings. The whole of the arrangements and proceedings were strikingly characteristic of the occasion. A hurdle, supported by four stakes, driven into the ground beneath a hedge on the road side, formed a narrow and unsteady platform, capable of supporting only the chairman and one speaker at a time. Below this rustic erection were placed a small deal table, and some rush-bottom chairs, borrowed from a neighbouring cottage, for the accommodation of reporters. Four or five candles, some in lanterns, and others sheltered from the wind by the hands that held them, threw a dim and flickering light upon the groups on this spot, before and around which were gathered nearly one thousand of the peasantry of Wiltshire, some of them accompanied by their wives and their children, who, thus collected, presented a wild and painful appearance. In the shadows of the night the distinctive garb of their class was everywhere discernible; but when the flitting clouds permitted the moon to shine brightly on their faces, in them might be seen written, in strong and unmistakable lines, anxiety, supplication, want, hunger, ever responsive in expression to the sentiments and statements delivered by speakers, who merely described, in plain unvarnished language, the miseries of their rural auditors.

David Kell, a man of rather advanced years, presided. The chief resolution adopted, which was moved by a man named Burchell, went to solemnly protest against the corn-laws, and to declare that they (the agricultural labourers) were lingering out a miserable existence, under the idea of being protected. By the speakers, some painful pictures of distress were given, showing that the agricultural labourers of the district were daily sinking deeper into poverty and wretchedness. Many of those present had come the distance of twenty miles to tell their tale of distress. One of these was a man named Parry, of Carlton, a person who had himself, a wife, and six children, to maintain on 8s. per week. This, however, was not the most harrowing case of wretchedness that was given. The following is an instance in which a man's poverty became the cause of physical weakness, and that weakness the cause of his utter deprivation of employment, and, consequently, of all the means of subsistence:—

WILLIAM TAYLOR stated that he had a wife and four children, and expected soon to have five, and was at present out of employment. For the last seven weeks he was in work he got 6s. 6d. per week. For many days he had been without a bit of bread to eat.

A person in the crowd: But you are one of the protected Wiltshire labourers. Were you discharged from your employment because you were so weak you could not work?

TAYLOR: Yes, I could not work because I was not strong enough; I could not get victuals to make me so; and my master, Mr. Styles, of Whitcombe, discharged me. I have no work now, and not a sixpence.

A Voice: "Go to the Duke of Richmond, at 17, Bond-street" [cries of "Hear, hear"].

Another Voice: Did ever any of your fellow-labourers give you bread when you were starving?

TAYLOR: Yes, several times; I ha'n't had any to-day but what that man gave me [pointing to a labourer in the crowd, who replied, "Yes, I gave him some to-day"]. May God Almighty soon send free-trade!

One of the speakers, Charles Vines, ended an account of his wants, with inadequate wages, with some rude lines, breathing the true spirit of an independent labourer:—

My only claim is this,
With labour stiff and stark,
By lawful turn, my bread to earn,
Between the light and dark;
My daily bread, and nightly bed,
My bread and cheese and beer;
But all from the hand that holds the land,
And none from the Overseer.

No parish money, nor parish loaf,
No pauper badge for me;
I'm a son of the soil, by rightful toil,
Entitled to my fee.
No alms I ask, give me my task,
For will, or arm, or leg;
I'm strong and bold, and to this I'll hold—
To work and not to beg."

If this be a sample of the spirit surviving in the peasantry, in its sunken, wretched condition, they yet hold a noble claim to their country's pride, even though their lot has become its reproach and shame. Throughout the whole proceedings there was a manifest feeling that the condition of the agricultural labourers could not be rendered worse by any possible change. If so, the natural inference is, that if a repeal of the corn-laws would produce any change in their condition it must be for the better. At the close of the proceedings three cheers were given for free-trade, and for Messrs. Cobden and Bright, after which the meeting quietly dispersed, breaking into as many separate parties as there were roads; some of them had long journeys to make before they could reach home.

It is understood that this year the parliamentary dinners on the eve of the assembling of both Houses of Parliament will be confined to those ministerial meetings at the Duke of Wellington's and Sir Robert Peel's.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

HERTFORDSHIRE ELECTION.—On Thursday, a County Court was held for the election of a member of Parliament to supply the vacancy in this county. Mr. Halsey, the only candidate, was proposed by Mr. D. Radcliffe, of the Priory, Hitchin, and seconded by Mr. J. Bigg, of Stanstead, a tenant farmer. Mr. Halsey was declared duly elected, after which he shortly addressed the assembly. The subject of vituperation by all the speakers was the League; and so ungentlemanly was the character of much that was said, that Mr. W. Cowper, M.P., although not himself a member of that body, rose and defended the League from their foul aspersions. Mr. Radcliffe's speech was quite a gem in the Billingsgate line:—

The decorous and elegant similitude of Lord John Russell to Lucifer, says the *Morning Chronicle*, the felicitous comparison of "that unprincipled band of conspirators, the Anti-corn-law League," first to a railway train, and then to a "monster, with a hideous head and giant strides, invading our hearths and homes;" the spirit-stirring invocation to our old friend "the British lion," to "shake off the scum" of this train, or monster—a splendid confusion of metaphors which fairly bewilders the imagination; and, best of all, the solemn announcement, given by way of explanation, that "the infernal League" is not a mere figure of speech, for, positively, he (Mr. Radcliffe) has every reason to believe it to be a fact that the League has "devoted itself to the arch-enemy of mankind," are really among the most successful attempts we have seen in our time to blend business with amusement.

THE BOROUGH OF BRADFORD.—The requisition to W. Busfield, Esq., and Colonel Thompson, to become candidates for the borough of Bradford, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation, has received the signatures of upwards of 700 electors. Promises to vote, says the *Bradford Observer*, have been given by parties who will not sign, sufficient to guarantee the triumphant return of the popular candidates, even though the Duke of Norfolk himself, with his pockets stuffed full of "curry pepper," should oppose them. On Monday week there was a public meeting of electors and non-electors in support of Colonel Thompson, chiefly attended by the working classes. Resolutions in favour of the above candidates were adopted. One of the speakers said there were 200 electors in Bradford who had determined not to vote for Mr. Busfield unless they saw all was fair and honestly carried on towards Col. Thompson. A number of working men were then nominated as a committee of observation.

LICHFIELD.—It is stated that Lord Waterpark will come forward for the representation of this city, on the Whig interest, to supply the vacancy which has occurred by the elevation of Viscount Leveson to the House of Lords, by the death of Earl Granville. Lord Waterpark is a near relative of the Earl of Lichfield.

THE COUNTY AND CITY OF DURHAM.—Lord Dunsannon, in an address to the electors of the city of Durham, offering himself as a candidate in the Conservative interest, in the event of an election, describes himself, "still, as ever, the firm adherent of principle, not the slave of party—the anxious observer of the measures of a Government, never the blind or obsequious follower of its members." No! not "the slave of party," but the lacquey of Lord Londonderry. Lord Seaham and Mr. Liddell will both stand for the northern division of Durham; and we are much gratified in learning that a county gentleman, of sound political and free-trade principles, has consented to co-operate with Mr. Lambton in a fair fight for the independence of the division. The Marquis of Londonderry, we understand, will remain at Wynyard until the assembling of Parliament, for the purpose of receiving "tenders" for the "family influence" in the city of Durham.—*Gateshead Observer*.

NEWARK ELECTION.—We are now in the midst of excitement, Mr. Gladstone having accepted the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, has, of course, vacated his seat in Parliament. From the time of his joining the Peel Cabinet, up to last Wednesday, we were kept in profound ignorance of the right hon. gentleman's intentions; when, in the afternoon of that day, two addresses were issued, one from Mr. G., announcing his retirement, and the other from a Mr. Stuart (Queen's Counsel), who comes forward as the Duke of Newcastle's nominee. Mr. Gladstone had been informed, that a gentleman locally connected with the borough would solicit the suffrages of the electors, and on that ground alone he has felt it his painful duty to withdraw, but he has evidently been misled, for nobody knows anything about the new candidate, except that he is a Scotchman, and lives in Hertford-street, May Fair. In his address there is the usual parade of Church and State, "protection to agriculture," and so forth. He is a Tory of the old school, and bears unequivocal marks of having been cast for the occasion, in the ducal foundry at Clumber-house. A meeting of Liberals was held on Friday, when a resolution was passed, inviting Mr. Gladstone to come forward on free-trade principles, and a requisition to that gentleman is now in course of signature, which has received upwards of 200 names. If he comes he will be supported by many of his old friends; the Whig party will also vote for him, on the understanding that the measures of the Government will assume a liberal cast, while not a few will give him their suffrages, in the hope of striking a blow at the Duke's power, and thus teach him a practical lesson that he cannot always do as he will with his own. On the other hand, some Dissenters will stand aloof from the contest, and leave the two parties to fight the battle themselves. From information received this morning, there is a doubt whether Mr. G. will enter the field; and if he should not, it is probable that Mr. Stuart will quietly walk over the course, unless some man, for truth's sake, embraces the opportunity thus afforded of holding up great principles to the public view, and thus, with the certain prospect of losing, scatter the seeds which may yield a harvest at the next general election. We want a man like George Thompson, or Henry Vincent, who embodies those great truths on which all just and impartial legislation must be founded. I will send you word from time to time how matters are going on; but in a town like this, where a large portion of the electors are subjected to

the oppressive yoke of a proud and intolerant aristocrat, little hope can be entertained of our political freedom at present. We must work for the future.—*From our Correspondent.*

REPRESENTATION OF LINCOLN.—Both Colonel Sibthorp and Mr. Collett will again seek the suffrages of the electors of Lincoln. Two citizen candidates have, also, taken the field, viz., Mr. Seeley, a miller, and Mr. H. W. Jones, a general dealer. The former stands on free-trade, and the latter on protection principles. Mr. Seeley, it is said, has been canvassing for the last five years, and has registered in his book more votes than the second candidate ever obtained in Lincoln. All the promises are said to be *bona fide*, every one of them being attested by a signature.

DICKENS'S NEWSPAPER.—The first number of the *Daily News* will appear the day preceding the meeting of parliament. The caterers for gossip in the newspaper circles tell us that it will be the most brilliant paper of the day. Bradbury and Evans are the proprietors. Dickens, it is now said, will not be the editor, as stated in a paragraph going the round of the press, but Foster, the literary editor of the *Examiner*. They have decided on giving their reporters seven instead of five guineas a week, for their annual engagements. The proprietors of the *Morning Herald*, which has lately drawn an enormous revenue from advertisements (the price of the column formerly £12, being now £30), intimated the other day, to their Bombay and Calcutta correspondents, the increase of their salaries from £120, which is paid the former, to £400, and from £100, the salary of the latter, to £300 per annum. Several old hands in the reporting line, it is said, have been bribed to join the *Daily News* corps, from the *Times*, *Herald*, *Post*, and *Chronicle*, which, in self-defence, were forced to come up to the new standard. The foreign correspondents of the morning journals are paid from five to ten guineas a week; and the express India mail, fortnightly, stands the *Times* and *Herald* each, £800 a month. The principal editor is paid at the rate of 30 guineas a week, and the subs., of which there are six or seven to each paper, (not to speak of the managing editor, whose services are recompensed with 12 guineas a week), receive from eight to ten guineas weekly. The parliamentary reporters to each paper vary from sixteen to twenty, at the salary above stated, irrespectively of which there are nine law reporters, at from three to five guineas a week, nine others who attend the police offices, at no fixed salaries, besides supernumeraries, who pick up a trifle in the accident and occurrence line. From this peep behind the curtain, a pretty accurate idea may be formed of the enormous outlay necessary for the working of a morning newspaper in town, and the still larger incomings to meet this continual drain, and yield a profit to the proprietors besides.—*Provincial Journal.*

THE LORD MAYOR and corporation of London consoled themselves for the unexpected loss of a part of their banquet at Windsor Castle, on Saturday week, by another dinner at the Mansion-house on their return to town. A rather bad deputation, to inform her Majesty that a famine was approaching, one would think!

THE LATE FLOOD IN WALES.—Immense damage was caused in South Wales by the overflow of the rivers Wye, Lugg, and Severn, during the late rains. A large number of sheep and cattle were drowned, the country in many parts was inundated, and many persons narrowly escaped with their lives. On Saturday night week the river Virniew, which is a principal tributary to that river, rose so quickly above the village of Myfod, Montgomeryshire, that the inhabitants were aroused from their beds, and compelled to use their utmost endeavours to remove their furniture to the second floors of their houses; and the water spread so extensively that on Sunday the usual service at the church was suspended. At Bewdley 420 oaks were torn up by the torrent.

MANIFESTO OF A LANDOWNER.—The publication of a manifesto by Mr. James Adam Gordon, one of the largest landowners in the county of Somerset, in favour of a repeal of the corn-laws, has spread dismay throughout the Protectionist camp in that county. It is contained in a letter to the Earl of Waldegrave, requesting his attendance at a Protection meeting in Somersetshire.

THE "TIMES" AND THE CORN-LAWS.—If protection has produced nothing but mortgaged landlords, bankrupt tenants, and starving labourers—and we can adduce the evidence of landlords, tenants, and labourers to prove this fact,—then we say, with the poor men of Goatacre, as well as with the merchants of Newcastle, the manufacturers of Manchester, and citizens of London, Let us try free-trade.—*Times* of Wednesday.

CAPTURE OF A GHOST.—A ghost has been caught at Jersey, which has for some time terrified the family of a lonely widow lady of St. Martin, by knocking at the door at one o'clock, exhibiting its white terrors in the garden, and disappearing. A gentleman of the neighbourhood courageously volunteered to exorcise the ghost, and, with his man, posted himself in the garden. The solemn hour brought the ghost, which began to throw stones at the bed-room window. The watchman rushed out and collared the disembodied spirit, which turned out to be a breathing woman, of warm flesh and blood—who confessed that, having been discharged from the lady's service for theft, she resolved to frighten her in revenge.

NARROW ESCAPE IN THE CRATER OF MAUNA LOA, HAWAII.—One of the craters of Mauna Loa is of extraordinary magnitude. "To give an idea of its capacity, the city of New York might be placed within it, and when at its bottom would be hardly noticed, for it is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and over a thousand feet deep. . . . On the sides of this crater, Dr. Judd saw some specimens of capillary glass, 'Peele's Hair,' which he was anxious to obtain for our collection. He, therefore, by the aid of one of the natives, descended, and began to collect specimens. When fairly down he was in danger of falling, from the narrowness of the footing; but, in spite of this difficulty, his anxiety to select the

best specimens enticed him onwards. While thus advancing he saw and heard a slight movement in the lava about fifty feet from him, which was twice repeated, and curiosity led him to turn to approach the place where the motion occurred. In an instant the crust was broken asunder by a terrific heave, and a jet of molten lava, full fifteen feet in diameter, rose to the height of about forty-five feet, with a most appalling noise. He instantly turned for the purpose of escaping, but found that he was now under a projective ledge, which opposed his ascent, and that the place where he had descended was about fifteen feet distant. The heat was already too great to permit him to turn his face towards it, and was every moment increasing, while the violence of the throes which shook the rock beneath his feet augmented. Although he considered his life as lost, he did not omit the means for preserving it; but, offering a mental prayer for the divine aid, he strove, although in vain, to scale the projecting rock. While thus engaged, he called in English upon his native attendants for aid; and, looking upwards, saw the friendly hand of Kalumo, who on this fearful occasion had not abandoned his spiritual guide and friend, extended towards him. Ere he could grasp it, the fiery jet again rose above their heads, and Kalumo shrunk back, scorched and terrified; until, excited by a second appeal, he again stretched forth his hand, and, seizing Dr. Judd's with a giant's grasp, their joint efforts placed him on the ledge. Another moment, and all would have been unavailing to save Dr. Judd from perishing in the fiery deluge."—*Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, by Captain Wilkes.*

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, January 14th.

THE DEFUNCT RAILWAY SCHEMES.—The *Times* of this morning publishes a list of the 879 railway companies who failed to deposit their plans on the 31st of December, 1845, and are, therefore, not prepared to proceed in the present session. The list for which plans were deposited includes 384 lines. The lines and branches in connexion with old or existing lines, not in list of the 17th of November, are 214. New lines, not in list of the 17th of November, 131. Total deposited 31st of December, 1845, 719.

PRINCE ALBERT AND POOR'S-RATES.—The morning papers publish the following:—We have every reason to believe that, when the memorial agreed to at the vestry, disclaiming the legal liability, has been presented, it is his Royal Highness's intention to pay a sum equivalent to the rates, as no question touching the prerogative of the Crown can now arise.

RUMOURS OF MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—We understand that Lord Canning retires from the Under-Secretaryship of the Foreign Department. It is rumoured that his lordship will succeed Lord Metcalfe as Governor-general of Canada. It is also rumoured that the Hon. Mr. Smythe will succeed Lord Canning. A rumour prevailed last night that Lord Granville Somerset was about to retire from the Cabinet. This step is attributed to his lordship's dissatisfaction with the contemplated measure of Sir Robert Peel upon the corn-laws, which was communicated to the Cabinet on Monday.—*Morning Chronicle.*

A CABINET COUNCIL was held at half-past two o'clock, on Monday afternoon, at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and the Earl of St. Germans. The Council sat three hours. Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council, on Monday next, at Windsor Castle; the summonses were issued yesterday.

The papers announce the death of Mrs. Cornwell Baron Wilson, the well-known popular writer, on Monday last.

THE NEW IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.—The Right Hon. Francis Blackburne has been appointed the chief justice of the Queen's Bench, and the attorney-general (Mr. T. B. C. Smith) succeeds to the mastership of the rolls. Mr. Wilson Greene, the solicitor-general, succeeds Mr. Smith as attorney-general. The solicitor-generalship is still vacant. Mr. Smith will vacate his seat for Ripon, and Mr. Gladstone, under the patronage of Lord De Grey, will, we believe, succeed him.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting on Monday, Mr. O'Connell produced a very long letter from Mr. Maurice O'Connell, which he did not read, but handed it to Mr. Ray for publication in the papers. He said that his only reason for desiring to have the letter inserted was, because his son had taken the trouble of writing it, which he would not do, even if there were fourteen more lying "gutters" sent through every part of Ireland. He then mentioned that there would be a meeting of the Irish Repeal M.P.'s in that hall, on that day week, to ascertain what course would be the fittest for them to adopt. He would join hand and heart in the attempt to form an Irish party, as proposed by the *Dublin Evening Mail*, irrespectively of politics. He had the happiness of stating, that the requisition calling upon his son, Daniel O'Connell, jun., to stand for Dundalk, had been signed by 145 out of 250 voters [cheers]. He promised to support the Government in passing the corn-laws; but he considered that the Conciliation-hall would be the fittest place in which the Irish members should be found, after the passing of that measure, because from the English Government he expected very little advantage [cheers]. At three o'clock the repeal rent was announced to be £164 13s. 2d.

CALLING-OUT OF THE MILITIA.—Various clubs for securing exemption from service by providing substitutes for those who are drawn, have been formed the last few

days in different parts of town, on the mutual insurance principle. The general rate of payment is 2s. 6d. per month, any deficiency being made up or surplus returned to the subscribers. The price of a substitute in the time of peace generally averages about £10; although, during the war, £60, and even £80, was not an unusual charge. With respect to the various rumours as to a permanent embodiment for active service for any length of time, there are not at present any substantial grounds for believing such will be the case, but the chance is, that the various corps will be placed on duty for a period of twenty-eight days only, and that so far carrying out the measure will sufficiently put the Government in possession of the knowledge of the amount of means available, should any unexpected emergency arise. On Friday morning the parochial authorities of St. Mary-le-bone, St. Pancras, and St. George's, Hanover-square, London, commenced serving notices, to be filled up at the inhabitants' houses, for the intended balloting for the militia. We briefly state the leading circumstances which render persons liable and non-liable to be drawn:—

1. No person under the age of 18, or over the age of 45, is liable whether he has property or not.
2. Any party who has once been drawn cannot be drawn a second time.
3. Any person having two children, is exempt, provided he is not worth £100.
4. Any individual having £100, however large his family may be, is liable to be drawn. If disqualified by lameness, or otherwise, he must find a substitute.
5. Personal disqualifications on the part of individuals not worth £100, will render them non-liable, if certified to by the serjeant.

The London Peace Society have adopted a memorial to Government strongly protesting against the proposed step.

THE LIVERPOOL CONTRIBUTION TO THE LEAGUE FUND.—The amount contributed by Liverpool to the quarter of a million League fund, up to Friday evening, was £14,152. Since then there has been received £1,227 7s. 6d., making an aggregate of £15,379 7s. 6d.—*Liverpool Times.*

The *Gazette* of last night announces, that her Majesty will hold levees at St. James's Palace, on the following days, at two o'clock:—Wednesday, the 11th, and Wednesday the 18th of February.

THE BISHOPRIC OF JERUSALEM.—The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes intelligence from Berlin, to the effect that the Prussian Government, which now has the privilege of appointing a Protestant bishop to the see of Jerusalem, had made choice of M. Belson to fill that post. M. Belson, like Dr. Alexander, originally belonged to the Jewish persuasion, but latterly embraced Protestantism.

FALL OF THE GREAT VIADUCT OF BARENTIN, ON THE ROUEN AND HAVRE RAILWAY.—The Paris journals of Monday publish an account of the utter destruction of a portion of the Rouen and Havre railroad on Saturday last. A portion of the line of arches—each from 90 to 100 feet in height—which supported a part of that work across the valley along which runs the high road from Rouen to Dieppe, crumbled and fell to the ground a few minutes before six o'clock on the morning of the day above-mentioned. The Barentin viaduct, which is now a heap of ruins, was a splendid work of art, and its fate is universally regretted. The precise cause of the disaster is not yet known; but it is thought, that the late thaw, by which the mortar was softened and the solidity of the arch diminished, and the unequal distribution of the ballast at the time, may have destroyed the equilibrium of the whole. No one was hurt. The repairs will be commenced immediately. The accident will cause the contractors a loss of 500,000 or 600,000*fr.*, and will occasion two or three months' delay in the opening of the line. The accident will, no doubt, very seriously affect the reputation of English engineers in general.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORFOLK RAILWAY.—The coroner's investigation respecting the death of William Pickering, engine-driver, and Richard Hedger, stoker, who were killed by the recent accident on the Norfolk Railway, was resumed yesterday morning, for the fourth time, at the Guildhall, Thetford, before Mr. Robert Eagle Clarke, the borough coroner, and the jury previously empanelled. General Pasley was present. The jury were not unanimous. Twelve of them delivered the following verdict:—"Accidental death, caused by the imprudent conduct of the engine-driver, in going at an excessive speed." The dissenting jury (three in number) remarked that the verdict they were desirous of agreeing to was—"Accidental death, caused by the misconduct of the engine-driver, and the defective construction of the engine," and inflicted a deodand of £500 on the engine. The Coroner accordingly took the verdict of the twelve. The foreman said that the jury earnestly recommended the Board of Trade to adopt immediate steps for discontinuing the running of the engines, similar to the one the subject of inquiry on the Norfolk Railway, until such measures were adopted as would render them safe for the conveyance of passenger trains.

The well-known Dr. Schmitz, proprietor of the hydropathic establishment on the Rhine, near Boppard, has been out of health for some months past. Having business which requires his attention in London, he is taking a course of treatment at Sudbrook-park hydropathic establishment.

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour.
English	1660	3320	1810			3680
Scotch						
Irish						
Foreign	2470	3010	2110			

Trade very dull. Nothing doing.

We regret that, in consequence of an unforeseen accident on Wednesday last, the publication of the paper was so much delayed as to prevent many of our subscribers from receiving their copies until after the usual time.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "G. K." A letter addressed to him, at the League Office, will find him.
- "Thomas Corbin." We cannot, of course, give up the name of our correspondent; and, as his communication was substantially correct, we should be guilty of a breach of honour if we gave his name.
- "James Read." The gist of the comparison was this:—the Bishop, with all his learning, egregiously failed where the unlettered tinker achieved a noble triumph. This is no reflection, and was not intended to be one, upon the Bishop's other works. As to the priority of publication, it is a matter of little importance; but no copy of the first edition of Bunyan's Pilgrim being extant, it is impossible to decide when it was first published.
- "A. B." We are unable to assist him.
- "T. H." Coventry. All letters referring to the supply of the paper, received through news-agents, should be addressed to the news-agents themselves. We cannot be expected to know the medium through which every subscriber obtains his paper.
- "A Constant Reader." We look upon the agitation of the one question as the best means for demonstrating the necessity of the other.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 14, 1846.

SUMMARY.

THE Corn-law question continues to engross public attention. The suspense arising from uncertainty as to ministerial intentions appears to be a favourable atmosphere for the vegetation and growth of both parties. Sap seems to circulate with wonderful activity. If leaves may fitly represent professions, then the season has produced most luxuriant foliage. The League is astir in the north—the Protectionists are mostly energetic in the south. Both parties are collecting their forces. Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and Colonel Thompson have visited Carlisle, Kendal, and Liverpool, and have held stirring meetings at each place. In the last-named town, £14,000 has been raised towards the Quarter of a Million Fund. Leeds expects to furnish a quota of from £9,000 to £10,000, and to make up, together with the other towns of the West Riding, an amount of £30,000. All this is in course. Last week furnished a fact quite out of the ordinary routine of agitation—a meeting of agricultural labourers at Goatacre, Wiltshire, to protest against protection, and to demand free-trade as affording the only chance of living to the poor man. We have commented upon this elsewhere.

The Protectionists, as we have intimated, are not idle. Besides several provincial meetings, a central meeting of the Agricultural Protection Society has been held, chiefly for the purpose of rescinding a law which prevented it from intermeddling with Parliamentary elections. The county franchise movement of the League has filled them with dismay. They are resolved, they say, to fight it with its own weapons. As yet, however, their menace has gone no further than talk. They have originated no fund—they have subscribed no money. They appear to distrust their own powers, or their own resources, in this matter. They would seem to be intent upon asking Parliament to interfere, in order to preserve the county representation in their own hands. The Dukes have been especially prominent, and wonderful is the quantity of nonsense which they have uttered. The staple of their speeches is evermore the same—"No compromise—no surrender"—"perfidious Peel"—"the tyrannical and unconstitutional League"—"dependence upon foreign countries"—"depreciation of farming stock"—"land in immense tracts thrown out of cultivation," and, in spite of the Goatacre meeting, "the necessity of a corn-law for the protection of the agricultural labourer." Such is the dish: of course it is variouly served up, but rummage in it as you will, you never by chance stick your fork into anything more substantial than this. The pinch of curry powder in warm water, is a type of the eloquence of ducal protectionists—a little abuse seasoning a vast quantity of tepid insipidity.

As a sign of the times we may point to Mr. Gladstone's retirement from the representation of Newark. His letter to his constituents is a jewel in its way. He is very proud of his past connexion with the constituency of Newark—very sorry—very, to cut it thus abruptly; but as a candidate possessing local claims, and backed by local influence, claims their suffrage, he will not disturb their quiet by entering upon a contest. In other words, Newark is a pocket borough of the Duke of Newcastle—the Duke of Newcastle is a Protectionist—the Peel administration is grievously suspected, and the new Colonial Secretary has orders to look about him for another seat. What a lovely specimen of free representation! Hertfordshire has returned Mr. Halsey without opposition; but the League have fixed their eyes upon Hertfordshire, and will aim so to increase the constituency as to return at the next general election three free-trade members.

The only other topic of domestic importance is the ascertained intention of Government to call out the militia. An official circular has been issued from the Horse Guards, which has excited considerable sensation amongst all classes." The militia are to be called out

according to the old system of ballot—a process which no one above the age of twenty-one need flatter himself that he can avoid; therefore the sooner that the establishment of militia clubs for providing substitutes is begun the better. Of the number at first enrolled, one-third will be called on for duty for three years, when they will be discharged (each man having the option of volunteering into the line), and will not again be required for at least six years. A portion of the "reglars," now in the country, are to be sent to Canada, New Zealand, and other colonies, and the barracks occupied by the militia. It is said that the Irish militia are not to be called out. We suppose Government will find a substitute for a fixed sum of money, £10 or upwards, but certainly, of all methods of picking the pocket this is the coolest and most impudent which has hitherto been made public."

THE TONGUE OF DISTRESS.

THE public meeting of the Wiltshire agricultural labourers at Goatacre, in favour of Free-trade, has already become a threadbare topic. The report of it, furnished by the *Times*, has been the round of the press, and has supplied matter for editorial reflection to well-nigh every journal in the empire. The theme, assuredly, does not attract us by its freshness—and, had it been common-place, we should have sheltered ourselves from the necessity of noticing it, under the plea that enough had been said upon it already. But it remains the characteristic event of the week—taller by a head and shoulders than any of its fellows. We will not do it the injustice, therefore, of refusing it permission to deliver its instructive message to the circle of our friends. Distress, long dumb, has at length become vocal—no regard to conventional proprieties shall prevail upon us to smother its thrilling tones of complaint and entreaty.

The fact itself, to whose pathetic appeals we are called to listen, is soon described. Its very rudeness and simplicity constitute its power. It is a public meeting of the sons of toil. The scene—a crossway in the open air—poverty cannot afford a booth. The time—the dusk of a winter evening—poverty cannot choose an earlier hour. The stage—a hurdle supported upon stakes—none will accommodate poverty with a waggon. The lights—a few flaring candles, some protected from the gusts by lanterns, some by the hands of those who hold them. The audience—a dense crowd of smock-frocked labourers, uncouth, emaciated, and grisly, with their wives and children, gathered from the surrounding districts. The speakers—men accustomed to follow the plough and to wield the flail, at from five to seven shillings a week. The topics—the rate of wages, the price of bread, debt at the bakers, household expenses, grinding oppression of employers, want of representation, and hope in Providence. The resolutions—indignant repudiation of protection as a proved imposture, and a solemn claim for free-trade as the birthright of honest labour. Such is the outline of this most significant fact—and, sketched even thus imperfectly, we know of no recent occurrence, which appeals so irresistibly to a nation's conscience and heart.

It is suggestive. The meeting at Goatacre might, but for opposing circumstances, be repeated in every county of the kingdom. The simple records of pinching distress unfolded there are not peculiar to Wiltshire. The half-dozen orators who then told their tale of woe to their fellow-sufferers were spokesmen for the whole class to which it was their misfortune to belong. The wide substratum of rural society is composed of like materials, subject to a like oppression, crushed by a like weight of misery. Industrious to the full extent of their physical powers—honest in will, and, to an incredible length of self-sacrifice, honest in deed—patient, even to a marvel, under wrong, and all but silent in the endurance of it—their sympathies with the outward world all bruised and benumbed, but yet vital in respect to wife and children—without hope for the future, and, therefore, without heart for the present—does not their condition, the result, not of necessity, but of unheeding and selfish legislation, send up a cry to Heaven, to which He who rules in justice will not turn a deaf ear? It cannot be that the dumb and daily prayer of these men's privations will be ultimately in vain. The more spirit-broken and the more powerless the class, the more unhesitatingly may we hail the assurance that Providence will interpose on their behalf. We could not read the report of the meeting at Goatacre without feeling that the day of deliverance is at hand. That quiet plaint, representing a misery which could not say less, and a despondency of heart which scarcely dared to say more—if man will not hear it, God will. It seems to us as the last messenger sent by Him to plead the cause of the desolate and the helpless—that if this warning be uttered to no purpose, the cup of iniquity will then be full—and that He who sublimely asks, "Where is the fury of the oppressor?" is about to arise for judgment, for those who have no helper.

It is pre-eminently monitory. To the small band of Protectionists it speaks in ominous tones. What will ye, in protracting a struggle with the empire? Where are the motives which may commend themselves as noble, patriotic, and just? The plea to which you most trusted for justifying the robbery of the many for the advantage of the few, is flung back in your faces by the very men whom it pretended to serve. The agricultural labourer, for whose welfare you ask, with such disinterested earnestness, for a perpetuation of the corn-laws, stands by and mocks your compassion, by showing what the corn-laws have done to maintain and to elevate him. Your very favours

are counted oppressive. The tenant-farmer is ruined by your friendship—the toiling peasant starves upon your benevolence. Now must you fight the battle of monopoly in your own name. Array your arguments, and not one of them will stand up before an indignant people, but those which wear your own livery! Mortgages, rent-charges, marriage-jointures, life-insurances—these are the only weapons left in your hands. The gloss of your cause is gone—the dye has faded out of it—every thread in its texture is visible—and the seams of it stare upon every on-looker. Why, do you not herein read the doom of your favourite measure? Will a nation war long with a pretence, the hollowness of which is patent to all eyes? Have a care for yourselves, and for your "order!" There are bounds beyond which it is unsafe even for armed tyranny to pass! Provoke not upon yourselves that unutterable disgust which now centres almost exclusively upon the creature of your hereditary wisdom! Goatacre warns you to give in while yet you may. Neglect not the admonition; lest the last remnant of respect for "our glorious constitution" be torn out of your country's heart.

In the last place, it furnishes a powerful stimulus to renewed activity. The meeting at Goatacre was attended by about a thousand agricultural labourers. All the incidents of it, however—all that was remarkable in it—almost every word uttered at it—have been seen, noticed, heard, by the British public. And now, is it too much to expect that this strange but touching appeal for instant help, should quicken the pulse, nerve the determination, and engage the active service of whatever is enlightened, humane, and truthful amongst us? He who, adopting the creed of Free-trade, can stand in listless indifference, whilst many thousands of their fellow-countrymen, represented by the Wiltshire speakers, narrate in unadorned terms their hapless condition, and ask only to be allowed to exchange their labour for bread, must have suffered the diviner half of his nature to be utterly obliterated. The fitting reply from the middle classes to such an appeal would be, *must* be, we should think, after this fashion—"Go your ways, honest men, in cheerful confidence! You are too poor to agitate systematically—we will do it for you. At the poll-booth, we will bear in memory your cruel wrongs. You ask to be delivered from a Protection which crushes you—we will seek out such men upon whom to bestow our votes as will aim at your deliverance. You complain of being left unrepresented—we will demand for you the franchise, that in this respect you may stand upon an equality with ourselves. We have been unmindful of you—unjust towards you—but your eloquent simplicity has touched our inmost souls. Go your ways, to your wives and children—carrying with you another proof that nothing prevails with Englishmen so surely as the tongue of distress."

HOW TO POINT A GUN.

IN all human contests, time is everything. In little more than a week the Premier will have made the announcement of his intentions on the subject of the corn-laws; and he is at this moment watching the signs of the times as they arise, and including each of them in the balance of determination at which he finally arrives. He is cool, collected, and able; not unwilling, perhaps, in his heart, to throw the ball as far as he can safely do it, but not intending to go an inch beyond what he considers the maximum of advantage to his own political position.

Under these circumstances, the advocates of Free-trade ought to view him with a kindly feeling, and furnish him in a friendly way with every ground on which to advance their cause. They are in some sort making out his brief; at all events they are putting into it what he may use if he pleases.

Out of this arises a responsibility. Have the Free-traders or their leaders done all that Sir Robert Peel will urge is fair? For example, have they done all that is possible to prevent either the Minister or Parliament from being left in the dark, as to their opinion on the suggested compensation to the landowners in the shape of round millions, or the transfer of taxation which is mentioned as the equivalent? How cruel would it be to leave the Prime Minister in the dark! Imagine him saying, with the moving simplicity which is his nature, that had he but been made aware of the existence of objections to these measures—had there been any previous intimation that the country had a hostile opinion upon these questions, he would have avoided compromising himself by proposals which he had made in full confidence in the evidence that no such feelings were in existence [uproarious cheering from the landowners]. What is the use of leaving such an opening for misunderstanding—and what the use of trying to correct it a fortnight afterwards? Wise men look ahead. If they see a danger of what a seaman would call being driven to leeward, they take liberty to counteract it by pointing their course preparatorily in a more advanced direction than before.

The questions for the Free-traders and the public are, "Do you consider compensation to the landowners in round millions to be unjust, and that the compensation ought to be the other way?" If you do, let somebody pluck up heart and say so. "Do you consider a removal of taxation from the landowners to be just, or do you believe, on the contrary, that they have transferred the taxes from their own backs already, and that what is wanted is to carry them back again?" If this is your opinion, run all risks, and let it see the light. Petitions, in the main,

are things thrust into a basket and disposed of with as little ceremony as superfluous kittens. But there have been cases where a single form of sound words uttered in a petition has been matter of appeal and reference; and, like a spark, has produced an effect utterly disproportioned to its apparent magnitude. Would anything happen to the adventurous persons who should push a petition before the House of Commons, stating their belief that justice demands a compensation from the landowners, and praying (a petition must always pray) that the House will grant it accordingly? There is nothing to limit men's declaration of what they deem just, to what they deem a tyranny likely to concede. The tyranny may concede or not; but if there is any use to come out of the demand—if it is to add one jot to the public estimation of the tyranny, or serve as a stepping-stone for an inch of advance to the injured party—it would be pure babyism to boggle at the trouble.

In all cases of urgent struggle, there is a form of foolishness set up for the shelter of the half-hearted or the false. And the formula here, is to say, "Do not ask for what you do not expect to get." Why not ask for what you do not expect to get, if the demand is intrinsically just, and there is something to be gained to the good cause by making it? As well try to persuade the artilleryman that it is a pestilent heresy to point his piece higher than he expects the ball to fall. It is precisely because he knows the influence by which his shot will be depressed, that he gives more elevation to his aim. It is simply that it may light nearer where he wants it, that he points his missile to what may perhaps be the planet Astræa, in heaven. But there is no bargain among honest men, that no man shall get what he wants by calling for justice, which he knows will be denied him. Such a notion is altogether an invention of the enemy, and spoon-meat for babes to swallow.

There remains a clear week for the rough and the ready to be up and doing.

SOLDIERING FOR THE MILLIONS.

It appears to be the intention of the government to call out the Militia, and, by a sort of French Conscription, to make every man, in his turn, a soldier. We must say that the news fills us with astonishment. The organised force already at the disposal of our rulers is large enough, in these times of profound peace, to awaken fears for the safety of our liberties. What with regiments of the line, Chelsea pensioners, and a semi-military police establishment extending over the whole kingdom, we might well indulge the hope that no further burthen would be laid upon us for the maintenance of order. We never had much confidence in the moderation of those who preside over our public affairs—but in our wildest dreams of what they might hereafter attempt, the thought never once crossed our minds that they would venture upon balloting for a militia. This, however, they are about to do—and, perhaps, it was necessary that they should push on to some such extremity as this, to prick the middle-classes into a determination to place the government of the empire upon an entirely altered basis.

What is to be done? is asked on every hand. Truly, the question is more easily put than answered. We know what ought to have been done long since—the omission of which has brought us where we are. Such encroachments as these upon our peace and freedom, originate in our partial and restricted system of Parliamentary representation. Had the middle-classes consented to grapple with that, they would not now be troubled with these incessant incursions upon their quietude. That duty omitted, these minor, but worrying, evils are hard to ward off. So long as the existing system remains, we bid fair to be kept on the stretch while life continues. But the question recurs, What is to be done? Public meetings, memorials, petitions—constitute the only reply we can give. These are the only weapons we have, and they are feeble enough. If matters go on at the present rate, we shall have to live in public. Trade must be superseded by politics—money must be spent exclusively in agitation. The sole use of paper will be to be converted into petitions. The aristocracy always did, and always will, have the advantage over us in guerilla warfare. The only way to beat them is in a pitched battle upon some commanding principle.

The meditated outrage, however, to which our attention is now directed, is far too serious to admit of being dallied with. The Government and the Legislature must be made to hear immediately the stern protest of the people—and let us add, that the sooner the middle classes see their way to the enfranchisement of the children of labour, the sooner may they anticipate deliverance from such annoyances as the present. Let them trust the suffrage to the millions, and there will speedily be an end of "soldiering for the millions."

THE ISLAND OF TAHITI.—Yesterday a letter was received in Gateshead, dated October 22, and containing the following passage:—"The Admiral Sir George Seymour has been here, to endeavour to settle the claims of Mr. Pritchard, the late consul; but the French resist the claim as too exorbitant. The Admiral left today without anything being settled. The Tahitians were very much annoyed that our admiral did not bring his large ships in and drive the French away. They are greatly provoked at the French holding their island, and Queen Pomare will never return as long as they are in Tahiti."—*Gateshead Observer*.

THE WHIG AWAKING OF EPI MENIDES.

(From the Spectator.)

The *Edinburgh Review* for January, published a few days since, closes with a curious article; ostensibly, an academical *éloge* of Earls Grey and Spencer, but more really an *exposé* of the views which the Whigs were prepared to profess and act upon under a sense of the responsibilities of office, impending at the time the *Review* was in the press and the last article written. When Solon prepared his reform bill for Athens, he sent for Epimenides, who had mastered all the wisdom of the age by the easy process of sleeping, to explain and recommend the Solon policy to the Athenian people. The Whigs, among other preparations for returning to office, appear to have awakened the Epimenides who, about a dozen years ago, did them the same good service with his "Reformed Ministry and the Reformed Parliament;" and the old gentleman does indeed prattle like one who, having been asleep ever since the Whigs were driven from office, has his mind filled with questions which have, for the most part, been settled or superseded in the minds of waking men. Epimenides has been awakened before his time: since Lord John has relinquished the attempt to form a Cabinet, the sage may finish his nap; but his historical reminiscences throw light on the intentions and expectations with which the party were about to resume office.

Great pains is taken to identify the Whig party with the meddling war policy of Lord Palmerston. The "peace" pledge of Earl Grey on resuming office in 1830 is elaborately explained away, lest it should be supposed to mean "what is called non-interference or non-intervention." We are told, indeed, that "Lord Grey, with the assistance of Lord Palmerston, undertook the task of preserving the peace of Europe." To this end, they acted upon the doctrines said by the Reviewer to have been "taught" by Mr. Fox—namely, that "the internal government of states is frequently connected with their external relations;" and that, "if it be lawful for one power to interfere for the sake of establishing a foreign supremacy, it is lawful for another to interfere for the purpose of strengthening a national government." The Dutch embargo and the expedition against Antwerp are cited as practical applications of these principles; and the Syrian war might have been added. Lord Grey may have meant all this when he declared that to uphold peace would be one great end of his government; but he was not so understood in general, and the means seem ill adapted to the end. It may be that, of all the members of his Cabinet, Lord Palmerston especially possessed his cordial confidence; though, when Lord Grey's conduct towards Mr. Canning is taken into account, this seems doubtful.

The Whig views of the Reform Bill are next expounded. The "finality" of the measure is strongly insisted upon. It was made "large that it should be final," and "final that the constitution might be preserved." This finality is assumed in the widest sense. Lord Althorp is pressed into the service to declare that even the adoption of the ballot would be an infringement of it. The preservation of the constitution is explained to mean the preservation of the House of Lords, Church and State, &c., "the purple and panni of the old tapestry." The framers of the bill are said to have "foreseen that a plan of representation which gave power to property, and maintained the landed interest on a high but somewhat lowered eminence, would give the Tory party, compact and strong as that party was, as good a prospect of governing the country as any other." The "Tory nobles," when they had time to survey the structure of the Reformed Parliament, are described as highly delighted with the new abode: "it was found that the bees could make honey, and had even more room in the new hive than the old." Everybody understands this now; and the reviewer remarks, with a chuckle of satisfaction at the easier times for Whigs resuming office, that "the formidable proposal of a new Reform Bill" has been set at rest. Finality has triumphed!

The new poor-law is explained and eulogised at great length. The horrors of the old law are painted in a style that speaks to the sympathies of country gentlemen. Under it, "gangs of men, young and old, under a timid overseer, neglected the parish road they were put to mend, and, combining together in crowds, planned a scheme of poaching and drinking for the night."

The Irish Coercion Act is enthusiastically applauded. "The effect of this law was immediate. The murderous and predaic agitators were intimidated. Life and property were again restored to their ordinary security. It became possible to sow the seeds of improvement; for the soil, which was lately covered by the waters of strife, was made fit for its reception." Upon this measure we are told the Grey Ministry made its last stand, and broke up rather than abandon it.

Other good deeds of the Whigs are dwelt upon with equal unction.—Negro Emancipation, retrenchment of officers, opening of the China trade, renewal of the Bank Charter, &c. Every act of the Whigs that commits them to nothing for the future is set off *en beau*. It is remarked by a Roman historian, that at a great public procession, under one of the emperors, the absence of the statues of Brutus and Cassius recalled them to people's memories more forcibly than the statues exhibited did their prototypes. In this *exposé* of Whig principles the corn-law is not once mentioned: and free-trade only incidentally, when it is asserted with reference to the Ministry of Mr. Vansittart, that "the narrow commercial policy of that Minister yielded to the free-trade petition of the City of London."

In short, as far as can be gathered from a confused mass of indefinite and rather stale allusions to "the spirit of English freedom, for which Hampden and Sydney laid down their lives," and talk about "the limits to which popular rights should be carried, and the bounds within which popular license should be restrained," the cardinal principle upon which Lord John Russell undertook to form a Cabinet appears to have been the same which is said to have encouraged Earls Grey and Spencer to take office in 1830—"they relied on the patriotism and zeal of the Whig party."

"BROTHER, BROTHER, WE ARE BOTH IN THE WRONG."

—The *Courrier de la Moselle* relates, as authentic, the following anecdote, which circulates throughout Rhenish Germany. The King of Prussia and the King of Bavaria took occasion to give each other mutual advice. The former, who affects a certain superiority over Louis Charles, commenced, by saying with an affected air of good-nature:—"Come, my dear brother, make no more verses; either they are not read, or they are laughed at when they are looked at by chance." The poet-king of Bavaria, whose vanity was stung to the quick by this home-thrust, quickly retorted:—"Sire, your piece of good advice demands another; and as we have each our monomania, I will say to you in my turn, Make no more constitutional speeches or promises to grant a constitution, for nobody believes you." One is in the right, and the other is not in the wrong!

VIEWS OF MINISTERS.—We (*Inverness Courier*) give the following from a private letter addressed to a gentleman of this town:—

"Reform Club, London, Friday, Jan. 2.

"Lord Stanley told a member of this Club that Sir R. Peel is prepared to give up the corn-laws, and that he (Lord S.) retired because he did not think their Government could with propriety propose that measure. Many of the Conservative members are going about saying they don't now think the abolition of the corn-laws will do them much harm; a few months since they would have supposed such a thing impossible. Many of the high Tories, however, will be furious at such a measure."

LORD MORPETH.—We have the pleasure to state that this noble lord has given his honoured name to a document prepared by the Peace Society, recommending addresses from merchants and other classes in this country to similar classes in the United States, in favour of perpetual amity, and the reference of all points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disinterested parties.—*Leeds Mercury*.

"THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH" has already had a very large sale. The number of copies originally ordered amounted to no less than 15,000. Unlike the *Carol* and the *Chimes*, Mr. Dickens has published the *Cricket* on his own account, and a very profitable speculation he is likely to make of it.—*Correspondent of the Inverness Courier*.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—On Friday evening, a woman named Kinnate, occupying a kitchen at No. 23, Great Barlow-street, who had been out for a short time, returned home, and found her husband, a man eighty-two years of age, and who had been for some time in ill health, in bed, apparently asleep. She approached and spoke to him, but on his not moving, after she had vainly endeavoured to arouse him for several minutes, she came to the conclusion that he had, during her brief absence, expired. In a state of great anguish of mind she called down other female lodgers, who were of the same opinion as herself with regard to dissolution having taken place. The ceremony of "laying out" was then commenced, when, immediately after the jaws were tied up, the supposed defunct suddenly raised his right arm, and, opening his eyes, demanded to know what was the matter. His "better half" and the rest of the women, terrified almost to death, rushed out of the apartment, calling loudly for assistance, and, in their hurry to get into the street, ran violently against Mr. Newson, an undertaker, who had been sent for to take measure for the coffin.

A LUCKY HIT.—The other day, as a flock of pigeons flew over the house of a gentleman in Lochcarron, he shot one of the birds. It dropped down the chimney into a pot of soup which hung over the fire!—*Inverness Courier*.

THE "TIMES" AND THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."—The vivid descriptions of our "Commissioner" of the condition of O'Connell's wretched tenantry have excited such an interest that the enterprising conductors of the *Illustrated London News* have been induced to despatch to "the O'Connell property" in Kerry one of their artists, to "illustrate" and picture to the eye those scenes which our columns have exposed to the gaze of the world. These illustrations are contained in last Saturday's number of the *News*.—*Times*.

ESCAPE AND CAPTURE OF A TIGER.—On Monday, the 22nd ult., as a caravan, belonging to the proprietor of a small collection of wild beasts, was passing through Potter Heigham, on his way to Yarmouth, the driver, in making room for a passing vehicle, incautiously overturned the caravan. The bars of the tiger's den, not being sufficiently strong to support the weight suddenly thrown on them, gave way, and the ferocious animal, thus unexpectedly liberated, after taking off an eagle's head as his first exploit, betook himself to the neighbouring fields. Alarmed at the probable consequences of the intrusion of so bold an innovator upon the peace and safety of their flocks and herds, Messrs Rudd and T. R. Murrell, two resident farmers, held a consultation with the proprietor of the menagerie as to the best means of capturing the formidable object of their pursuit; and, armed with guns, and attended by the keeper, as well as a large muster of labourers provided with pitchforks, they determined upon endeavouring to entangle him in a sheep net. This, however, having failed, a large hamper, containing a piece of flesh, was placed in his way, and, upon his jumping in to seize the food, the lid was drawn down and soon secured, the animal uttering a hideous yell, which the stoutest of his captors could not bear unmoved. Fortunately none of the party sustained any injury, and the coldness of the weather, no doubt, greatly contributed to facilitate the capture, by inducing the animal to take shelter under a fence.—*Norfolk News*.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—"A letter from Venice," says the *Constitutionnel*, "speaks of the extraordinary precautions taken by the Emperor Nicholas to escape all attempts that might be made against his life. On his arrival at Padua he himself visited the apartment in which he was to sleep, striking the walls of his bed-chamber with a hammer. He then caused the mattresses of the bed to be removed and replaced by a leather mattress, which was filled with hay under his eyes. The Emperor refused to taste any of the dishes prepared for his supper, and called for his travelling case, out of which he took a bottle of Malaga wine and a cold roast fowl, which he shared with Count Orloff. At Venice the public expected him with much impatience at the theatre, but he remained in the bottom of the box, and could scarcely be seen. Count Orloff sat in the front, attired in a rich uniform. When the play was over, four carriages drove up to the gate, and nobody could tell which was the one intended for the Emperor. The same precaution was observed when he left Venice, and no one could tell whether the Emperor repaired by sea or land to Trieste."

We understand that circulars have been issued requesting the early attendance of the ministerial members on the meeting of Parliament.—*Morning Herald*.

Viscount Melbourne is expected to leave Brockett-hall, Herts, on the 19th instant, for town, accompanied by Lord and Lady Beauvale, in order to be present at the meeting of the Legislature.—*Morning Chronicle*.

THE ANTI-CORN-LAW MOVEMENT.

CARLISLE.—On Tuesday evening last, Messrs. Cobden and Bright and Colonel Thompson attended a great meeting at Carlisle, to advocate the claims and objects of the League, but chiefly to advance the qualification movement. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and by far the most numerous ever held in Carlisle on the subject.

KENDAL.—On Wednesday, the same deputation attended a meeting at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Kendal, to promote the increase of free-trade qualifications for the county of Westmoreland—Lord Lonsdale's pocket county. Mr. Cobden gave the following warning to that nobleman:—

The Free-traders have won South Lancashire, and by the end of the present month North Lancashire will be equally safe. But then we want to go forward. Westmoreland comes next, and you stop the way. We want Westmoreland next, and we intend to have it next (a voice, "You shall have it next"). Now, I will undertake to find, in less than twelve months, a thousand men who shall qualify in Westmoreland, and wrest it out of the hands of the Lowthers (immense cheering). If there is any reporter present, who reports for the paper that is read at Lowther Castle, I hope he will take down these few words. I tell Lord Lowther, if he upholds these laws for another two years, we, the Free-traders of England, will as surely have Westmoreland in our power, as we have now South Lancashire and Yorkshire. If he maintains the monstrous injustice of taxing the people's bread (a voice, "Whether he does that or not"). I speak, continued Mr. Cobden, as a Free-trader: if he had not meddled with the food of the people, we should not now have come forward to interfere with him; if, I say, he persists in the monstrous injustice of taxing the bread of the people, for the mean and paltry object of filling the pockets of his own order,—I do not say his own pocket, for whatever he may think, he does not really put anything into his own pocket,—we will as surely wrest the representation out of his hands, as we have won the other counties that have been alluded to, and he shall be as little consulted in the choice of members as any hard-working man that wears a fustian jacket (most rapturous applause, that continued for some time). Colonel Thompson and Mr. Bright also addressed the meeting at length. The latter speaker declared the present to be a struggle between the Free-traders and the freebooters.

LEAGUE FUND MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

The Anti-corn-law League had a great meeting at Liverpool on Friday morning, in the Amphitheatre; the specific object being to consider "the best means of aiding the League at the present crisis." Mr. William Brown took the chair; Colonel Thompson, Mr. Cobden, M.P., Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Thornley, M.P., Mr. William Rathbone, Mr. Lawrence Heyworth, were present and active, and many other leading merchants were there; the whole number in the theatre being estimated at £4,000.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Cobden expressed an opinion that there would be a dissolution of Parliament before the question of the corn-law was settled. From the circumstance of Mr. Gladstone's having abandoned the representation of Newark, and from the tone of resistance assumed by Mr. Christopher and others of his class, he inferred that Sir Robert Peel intended to propose a measure that would separate him from the existing Protectionist party. This would produce a rupture among the Conservatives all over the country: they would be divided into two parties—the Peelites, and the Buckinghamites, or Richmondites. Under such circumstances, the question was often asked, what would Liverpool do?—and the answer was waited for with much anxiety. He thought that three-fourths or four-fifths of the Conservatives of Liverpool were Peelites; and this was an encouraging circumstance to the Free-traders. Many conversions might be looked for, and no impediment should be thrown in the way of their reception. Mr. Cobden continued—

Let us abandon our old party cries till this food crisis is got over. Let us have none of the old colours. Do as is now done in the West Riding—adopt the pure white, as an emblem of peace—the flag of truce. I shall not be content with the settlement of this question unless it leaves us wholly, as a people, satisfied that it has been founded in justice, ultimately for the benefit of every class in the community. I shall not be satisfied if it does not bring to our ranks the farmers, intelligent enough to see their own interests; and unless the landlords even shall be brought, in my time, to admit that we, the Free-traders, who were accused of being their greatest enemies, have in the end proved to be their greatest benefactors.

Before the proceedings terminated a subscription in aid of the League fund, to the amount of £14,000, was announced; the chairman heading it with £1,000. [This includes subscriptions to the amount of £3,000, by Liverpool men, previously announced at Manchester; but the Manchester subscription, by the last accounts, exceeds £74,000; so that the two towns alone have already mustered more than £85,000!]

At a meeting in Stroud, on Thursday evening, £1,000 was subscribed.

WEST RIDING CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LEAGUE FUND.—At the West Riding dinner to be held in Leeds on Wednesday next, we hope there will be the announcement of most liberal contributions to the great League Fund of £250,000. The Leeds subscription at present promises well. It is headed by the munificent firm of the Messrs. Marshall, with £1,000, followed by others not less munificent in proportion to the means. At this time the subscription exceeds £5,000, and we hear that a much larger amount is to be attained. The Huddersfield subscription up to Thursday had reached £2,700. The Bradford subscription exceeded £2,000 on Wednesday. Each of these spirited towns is likely to attain a far higher figure before Wednesday next. The people of Halifax, Sheffield, Wakefield, Barnsley, Dewsbury, Keighley, Cleckheaton, Heckmondwike, Hebden Bridge, &c., may be expected to subscribe with corresponding liberality, in proportion to their wealth and numbers. Let every town and every man now act and give under the conviction that this is likely to be the crowning and decisive effort.—*Leeds Mercury*.

THE QUALIFICATION MOVEMENT.—On Wednesday evening, a meeting of Free-traders was held at the Clarendon Hotel in Newcastle (George Crawshaw,

Esq., in the chair), chiefly for the purpose of promoting the "forty shilling" movement in North Durham and North and South Northumberland. The report of Mr. Daniel Liddell, the resident agent of the League, showed that qualifications were abundant in the market, at about £30 each; and a long list was taken down by Mr. Joseph Watson, the Secretary, of Free-traders who were ready to purchase freeholds. A considerable number of voters, therefore, will be qualified before the 30th inst., that they may this year be registered. But, after that date, the movement will still be kept up, with a view to the registration of 1847. In the course of the evening, subscriptions to the £250,000 fund, payable in five-yearly instalments, were received, amounting to £310. Among the sums contributed are—Mr. Crawshaw, £100; Messrs. Pow and Falcus, North Shields, £50; Messrs. J. Lee and Co., Newcastle, £50; Messrs. Bell, £30; Mr. H. C. Armstrong, £25; Mr. John Shield, £21; Mr. James Shield, £20; with many smaller sums. An agent was also chosen to go into Scotland, and make arrangements for the creation of forty-shilling freeholders, many of the Scotch Free-traders (as we last week stated) being anxious to qualify in Northumberland and Durham.—*Gateshead Observer*.

FREE-TRADE AND THE CITIZENS OF NORWICH.—An advertisement in our journal of to-day announces a public meeting in St. Andrew's-hall, on Tuesday, Jan. 20th, for the purpose of hearing two of the champions of the League, Mr. Cobden and Mr. Fox.—*Norfolk News*.

FREE-TRADE DINNER AT NORTHAMPTON.—Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Raikes Currie, the members for Northampton, attended a public dinner given to the mayor of that town (Mr. John Groom), on Tuesday last. Mr. Vernon Smith presided, and took a review of the late events in the political world—defended the letter complaining of the violence of the League, which Mr. Cobden had found fault with at Covent-garden—talked about recent letter-writers, Lord John Russell, Mr. Labouchere, and himself—and censured Lord Grey for bringing about the Russell miscarriage. The self-sufficient egotism shown by the honourable member throughout his address is so cleverly ridiculed in the following lines, taken from the *Spectator*, that we cannot forbear extracting them:—

A WHIGGING'S ACCOUNT OF THE OVERTHROW OF THE CORN-LAWS.

"Alone we did it."
Oh! the very type of a pert, proud prig,
Is the cold, the scornful, red-tape Whig,
Such as V—S—, M.P.
Of all that's done 'tis "mine" and "my,"
In all that's said 'tis "I" and "I"—
"My friends"—"myself"—and "me."
"Three great events have passed," said he;
"Three letters crushed monopoly,
Death-struck by every line:
The first, Lord John's—that peer of peers;
The second, Henry Labouchere's;
The third—the third was mine."

Mr. R. Currie made a telling speech. He thus referred to Lord Grey:—

Mr. Macaulay rather prematurely tells us, "It was all Lord Grey." I will only say, speaking of public men from the calm distance-ground of private life, whence, however, I have impartially and carefully observed them, that I hold a strong opinion, that any Liberal government formed on free-trade principles, in which Lord Grey did not occupy a prominent station and fill an important post, would be in a most false position. The depth and soundness of his economical opinions, and their able, fearless advocacy, his bold and statesmanlike views on the vexata questio of the Irish church, his complete mastery of colonial subjects, his indefatigable industry, and his thorough honesty and courage, have impressed this on every independent man. It is the fashion to call him "crotchety"—which, being interpreted out of party language, means often conscientious; to consider him "impracticable"—which, in like manner, may be, that he forms and maintains opinions with sincerity and boldness.

Mr. Currie expressed a hope that the monopolists will yet seize the little time that remains to yield gracefully what it is impossible for them to keep—that the gentlemen of England will not peril their social position—the happiest, perhaps, the world has ever seen—their deeply-rooted influence, all-powerful in a righteous cause, in an unhallowed and unsuccessful struggle for monopolies. They will not break up our glorious England in a deadly strife of classes—town against country and country against town—to fight the fight of supposed self-interest, with their breeches pocket for a standard, and "high prices" for a battle-cry [loud cheering].

Free-trade meetings have also been held, since our last, in the important metropolitan ward of Cripplegate within, Hastings, Musselburgh—where Mr. Rutherford, M.P. made a long and able speech—Lancaster, and Calton (Glasgow).

It is said to be the intention of the League to start George Wilson, Esq., their chairman, as a candidate for Nottinghamshire at the next election.

The Free-traders of Belfast are about to invite Mr. Cobden to a public dinner.

INCOME TAX.—The utmost annoyance has been experienced by share-brokers and other parties in this town, during the last fortnight, in having to appear before the Property-tax Commissioners, and spend a great deal of time in replying to the surcharges of the officials. We understand the share-brokers are grossly overrated, some being set down as having incomes of £20,000 a year, and similar exaggerations and calculations are made in reference to other tradesmen. In nearly every case where these wanton overcharges have been made, the party appealing has maintained his ground.—*Leeds Mercury*.

The Duke of Buccleuch, the Lord President elect of the Council, is understood to have obtained an accession of £25,000 per annum to his Grace's large rent-roll, by the recent demise of his uncle, Lord Montagu.

MR. VINCENT'S PROGRESS IN SCOTLAND, in advocating the cause of temperance, education, and freedom, is still attended with great success. During the last week he has attended numerous and enthusiastic meetings at Dalkeith, East Linton, and Haddington.

PROTECTIONIST DEMONSTRATIONS.

THE CENTRAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Protection Society took place on Monday, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of rescinding one of their rules, which was to the effect that the society should not interfere in the election of any member of Parliament. The meeting was to be held at the rooms of the association, 17, Old Bond-street, but, as it was rather numerously attended, it was adjourned to Willis's Rooms.

At two o'clock, the Duke of Richmond took the chair. In the immediate vicinity of the chair were the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of March, Lord Beaumont, Lord Sondes, Viscount Ossulston, Honourable and Rev. Mr. Talbot, Honourable H. Wilson, Philip Bennett, Esq., M.P.; General Sir L. Cockburn, Bart.;—Christopher, Esq., M.P.; W. W. Burrell, Esq.; S. O'Brien, Esq., M.P., &c. The meeting was attended by delegates from all parts of the country; but, as the assemblage appeared to be confined, or pretty nearly so, to gentlemen of that class, there were not above 200 or 300 persons present.

The CHAIRMAN began by saying, that there was no doubt that ministers intended, to some extent at least, to infringe upon the principle of protection—that the agricultural interest and the domestic industry of the country were to be sacrificed to the money of the Anti-corn-law League. He went on to say:—

I therefore felt it my duty to call you together to-day, in order that you may decide as to whether or no we ought to alter one of the most important rules of our Society, viz., the fourth rule, which prohibits the interference of the Association at the registration courts. It is time to reconsider this rule, as the Anti-corn-law League have boasted, that they will use their utmost exertions in the fabrication of votes, in order to carry the representation of the counties, so far as it may be possible. I have no interest, so far as a portion of the country with which I am intimately connected, in their boast; for I defy the League, if it were ten times as strong, to remove the members for West Sussex [cheers]. The farmers there are not so easily changed [cheers]—they are not made of the slippery materials which some statesmen are formed of [loud cheers]—they would stand to the last by the flag of protection which they had reared, and on that flag they had inscribed, "No Compromise and no Surrender" [great cheering]. I feel, gentlemen, that compromises and surrenders are not made for the agricultural interest [cheers]. No; we did not intend to accept them, for we never asked for protection for ourselves alone, or from any selfish interest, but for the good of all classes of the community, who are equally interested in the protection of native industry; and protection to native industry we will uphold to the utmost of our power [loud cheers].

After a long address from Lord BEAUMONT, MR. CHRISTOPHER, M.P., followed. He stuck to his "no surrender" text:—

He for one was not prepared to part with one tittle of the protection he now had [loud cheers]. Talk of compensation for that protection! Why there was no compensation the most ingenious financier could devise which would be a compensation for the protection they had [hear, hear]. Were it possible that the Government were to propose to give two or three hundred millions of money, would that be a compensation? And if all the local burdens were placed upon the consolidated fund, what would be the next step? The income-tax would be doubled or trebled [cheers].

MR. MILES, M.P., exhorted agriculturists to the same effect:—

His noble friend had talked about compensation, and the corn-law being an equivalent for local taxation, but it was to be hoped that the meeting did not think that any shifting of taxation would do [cheering], or that it could make up for that protection which they and the other classes of the community now enjoyed. No; their leaders went into the Houses of Lords and Commons determined to reject such compromise; for, if they did not, he could tell them that their protection would be frittered away till not a vestige of it remained worth enjoying [cheers]. Whatever they did, let them stand firm; this was a time when they could make their voices heard, and if they saw among their representatives any disposition to shrink or quaver, then let them ask for that general appeal to the country which was their right, and which they had certainly a right to demand from the minister whom they had triumphantly placed at the head of an immense majority in 1841 [great cheering].

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. R. Baker—who moved, "That the following words be expunged from the 4th rule of this Society, namely, 'And that this Society shall on no account whatever interfere in the election of members of Parliament,' and that it is accordingly expunged from our rules"—Mr. Balls, Mr. Everard, and Mr. Newdegate, M.P. The latter gentleman spoke warmly, but not wisely:—

Let them depend upon it the time had come when they must make a stand [cheers]. They were at a disadvantage—they had very little debating power to back them in the House of Commons. Whose fault was that? [a voice, "Not ours."] It was the fault of the constituencies, who, in the deep confidence they placed in one man, sent those to follow him who could not stand alone [hear, hear]. If the aristocracy allowed free-trade to be adopted—it mattered not whether by one measure or a succession of measures—the farmers must and would join the free-traders, and seek other protection [hear, hear]. The manufacturers would join them if they saw them take that position which their interest in the country, and the support their property afforded to its institutions, entitled them to assume. His motto was, "In right fear not," and so he exhorted them. It was awful to see the range of force and talent opposed to them; but, if they would trust to honest men like his Grace [immense cheering]—if they would but send honest and able men to Parliament—if they would guard well their own interests, and with them the interests of the great community of England, it would be necessary to have an organised direction of cool heads, and for that purpose he would move, "That the general committee of this Society be instructed to appoint a sub-committee to take into consideration what measures the rescinding of the latter part of the fourth rule may render necessary" [cheering].

MR. HILDRITCH, in seconding the resolution, said:—

We have been bound in the new ropes of the cattle tariff; we have been bound by the green withes of the Canadian Corn Bill; and if you lay your head in the lap of that Dalilah, the House of Commons, you will be bound hand and foot, and handed over to the Philistines of free-trade [much laughter and cheering].

Mr. WOODHOUSE, in proposing a vote of thanks to the Duke of Richmond, expressed the hope that the aristocracy in both Houses would prove that it was their fixed determination, their unalterable resolution, pertinaciously, aye, doggedly (if people liked to say so), to adhere to the principles of protection.

Mr. A. S. O'BRIEN, M.P., having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the chairman, who made a supplementary speech, in which he expressed a hope that the aristocracy would discharge the duties they had to perform, fearless of all consequences. If the aristocracy did not do that, he should not be surprised if the middle classes despised them, and if they despised them, they had too much of English blood flowing in their veins to follow them [cheers]. He vouched for the staunchness of the Duke of Buckingham, and dwelt with pleasure on the fact that there still remains a House of Lords.

The Protectionist meetings multiply throughout the country, but the latest reports are filled with traces of dubious counsels. At the gathering of the Lichfield Society, on Friday, Viscount Ingestre, M.P., the chairman, declared the agricultural interest to be placed in such an anomalous position, that the only advice he could give the farmers was "to keep their powder dry," and be prepared for the approaching contest. They should send to Parliament only those who would stand by the cause of protection. The last thing they should think of was to run away. Sir Charles Wolseley asked the chairman, "How are we to act?" but he did not receive any reply. Mr. Pye, declaring that the conduct of Sir Robert Peel had destroyed all confidence in public men, said, he feared that distress and destruction would come upon the farmers as an armed man, unless they were "up and doing." Others called Sir Robert Peel "traitor." Sir Charles Wolseley claimed permission to say a few words in favour of Sir Robert. Public opinion was against the landlords, and he was sorry for it; but, if it was, then, said Sir Charles, the Premier was justified in determining that the corn-laws should go. But in that case, the agriculturists should insist on the reversal of Peel's currency measures. Later in the day, Lord Ingestre complained bitterly of the *Times*; every day, he saw "articles in it written in a spirit of fiendish delight against those who were called 'monopolists'—the paper was conducted in a demoniacal spirit."

Meetings have, also, been held at Derby, North Walsham, Uckfield, East Grinstead, Lynn, Wolverhampton, Waltham, and other places.

CONSERVATIVE CAUTION.—At the Cambridge Protection meeting, the following interlude occurred:—Ebenezer Foster, Esq., of Anstey Hall, asked Mr. Yorke, M.P., if it was not clear, from Mr. Gladstone's letter to the electors of Newark, what were Sir Robert Peel's intentions with regard to the question of agricultural protection? Mr. Gladstone said they meant to "relax" the present laws, and he had lost the countenance of the Duke of Newcastle by joining the ministry. Under these circumstances he begged to ask Mr. Yorke whether he intended to support a relaxation of the present law [cheers]. Mr. Yorke said he was too old a bird to be caught with chaff [laughter]. Mr. Foster had asked him a question about a letter which he had never seen ["That's of no consequence"]. But if Mr. Gladstone had stated broadly that the present law was to be relaxed, he knew not that Mr. Gladstone was to be taken as the exponent of ministerial views. He repeated that when the time came they should have the fullest possible opportunity of hearing his sentiments; it was not a long time to wait. He would take nobody's letter; he would take nothing but the words of the Minister himself very great uproar and confusion. There was a loud call on the hon. member to "resign" [cheers]. The following resolution was subsequently carried:—

That we deeply regret the line of conduct pursued by the agricultural members of the House of Commons who yielded to the withdrawal of a portion of the protection afforded to agriculture by the late laws; and that we will endeavour, by every means in our power, at the next general election, or whenever a vacancy occurs, to return to Parliament such members only as are well known to be sincere friends to the agricultural interests of the country, and who will offer an independent and unflinching opposition to any measures calculated to diminish the present amount of protection to agricultural industry.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE AND THE CORN-LAWS.—At a county meeting of the Cambridge Society for the Protection of Agriculture, a letter was read from Lord Hardwicke, the Lord-lieutenant, declining to attend, for the following reasons:—

I have no knowledge as to the intentions of the Government. I therefore feel (was I to attend your meeting) I could give no advice, neither could I combat or support any plans. I think it better to wait until I hear and know what is intended. You will be as good to assure the meeting, that should any proposition be made by the Minister, it will receive my careful attention, and should I conceive it to be injurious to the welfare of the agriculturist, and consequently to the community at large, it will receive my strenuous opposition.

THE EARL OF GRANVILLE died at his residence in London, on Wednesday last. His lordship was in his 73rd year, and is succeeded by his son, Lord Leveson, formerly M.P. for Morpeth, but of late M.P. for Lichfield (where there will now be a vacancy). The bullet which struck Spencer Perceval dead was intended for the Earl, who had interfered with some of Bellingham's projects in Russia.

The death of the Archbishop of Canterbury was currently reported on Friday morning; but, according to the *Standard*, his Grace is in perfect health. The same paper adds, that the report probably originated in the death of Dr. D'Oily, the rector of St. Mary's, Lambeth, who died on Thursday evening, at Sundridge. The extensive parish of Lambeth will now be divided into four distinct parishes.

THE ADDRESS.—We understand that Lord Francis Egerton is to move, and Mr. Edmund Beckett Denison is to second, the address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Queen's speech on the opening of Parliament.—*Observer*.

RAILWAY NOTABILIA.

The first sod of the Midland Great Western (Irish) Railway was raised at Dublin on Thursday, by the Lord-lieutenant, in the presence of a large assemblage of influential persons.

THE TWENTY MILLION SUBSCRIPTION LIST.—One of the most voluminous returns that probably ever issued from the Parliamentary printing-press has just made its appearance, in the form of five hundred and forty folio pages, consisting of an alphabetical and numerical list of the names of all persons in England, Ireland, and Scotland, who subscribed towards the railways of last session less than £2,000. The return is a curious collocation of the names, addresses, and amount of interest of every investor in the lines before Parliament. It defies all notions of analysis, and is a stupendous postscript to the return recently issued of all subscribers to railways beyond £2,000, though far more curious in its disclosures. The present return alone includes upwards of twenty thousand subscribers to the lines and branches of last session, subscribing to the extent of £21,386,703 6s. 4d. The juxtaposition of names and descriptions presents some remarkable contrasts, the same columns presenting a combination of peers and printers, vicars and vice-admirals, spinsters and half-pays, M.P.'s and special pleaders, professors and cotton-spinners, gentlemen's cooks and Q.C.'s, attorney's clerks and college scouts, waiters at Lloyd's, relieving officers and excisemen, barristers and butchers, Catholic priests and coachmen, editors and engineers, dairymen and dyers, braziers, bankers, beersellers, and butlers, domestic servants, footmen, and mail-guards, with a multitude of other callings unrecorded in the book of trades.

DISAPPEARANCE OF RAILWAY PROJECTS.—As railway affairs occupy so much of public attention here, due impression has been made by the list published in the *Times* of this morning, from which it appears that 549 of these hopeful projects have passed, as it were, out of existence. The next stage—namely, that regarding the deposits—is looked forward to still more earnestly and anxiously. Perhaps it is but a moderate calculation to quote, as current in the City, that out of the remaining 700, not more than one in ten will pass that ordeal. This view of the case is much strengthened by the actual amount of the deposits in hand, which is now generally believed to be but moderate, comparatively speaking, though still large enough to create some uneasiness among the monied interest.—*Times*, Thursday.

RAILWAY AND LEGAL MANŒUVRES.—The following anecdote is, perhaps, one of the strongest proofs yet published of the straits to which the "profession" were pushed to be prepared to deposit with the clerks of the peace the requisite documents on the 30th of November. A legal gentleman had, for a fortnight previous to the above date, 113 clerks in London employed day and night, when, as he observed, "I was obliged to watch as closely as a cat does a mouse, for if my back was turned for ten minutes, I was sure to find that another attorney, Paul Pry like, 'had just popped in,' and bribed some thirty or forty of my employes to transcribe his bill for another line of railway. I assure you," continued our informant, "that during this fortnight I was constantly employed in preparing my bills, and shepherding the clerks I had engaged, day by day, and night by night, so that, out of my twenty-four hours, I did not pass more than some three or four hours in bed. So hard run were nearly all the lawyers employed in railways, to procure chips in the great 'wen,' as Cobbett used to call London, that every lawyer was apprehensive of another poaching on his manor, and bribing his clerks to copy for them."—*Notts Paper*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.—On Thursday afternoon a melancholy accident, which has resulted in the loss of two lives, and the serious injury of another individual, took place at the Newcastle and Darlington railway terminus, in South Shields, occasioned by the earth falling in upon some embankment works.—A fatal railway accident took place on Thursday, on the works of the South Eastern branch railway, between Canterbury and Minster, in consequence of one of the ballast waggons going beyond the rails, and falling over an embankment, by which one poor man, a labourer, was killed on the spot, and two others severely injured.—An accident occurred on the Great Western railway to the express train, which leaves London at 49 minutes past nine, owing to a part of the machinery having broken, about six miles from Chippenham. The traffic on the line was delayed between two and three hours, but the obstruction was removed, and the trains were enabled to proceed. Had it happened at night the consequences might have been awful, four trains being on the down-line within three hundred yards of each other.

THE LEICESTER AND BIRMINGHAM and direct Birmingham and Leicester have amalgamated, and preparations are to be made on either side for bringing before Parliament, distinctly and independently, the scheme contemplated by each undertaking; and with that view the requisite amount of deposit, and the expenses on either side, are to be paid out of the separate funds of each company.

BENJAMIN BROWN, the projector of the Prince of Wales railway, took his trial on Friday in the Central Criminal court. He was found guilty of fraud, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

It is estimated that £5,000,000 would not pay the mere outlay for the preparation of the railway plans, &c., that have been lodged at the Board of Trade.—*Railway Record*.

In consequence of the scarcity of English draughtsmen, a party of about a dozen Dutchmen, imported from Amsterdam, are employed in copying railway plans at Lincoln. It is stated that Frenchmen are similarly employed in London.

LITERATURE.

1. *The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come*. By JOHN BUNYAN. With Two Hundred and Seventy Engravings, from entirely New Designs. 8vo, and foolscap 8vo. Samuel Bagster and Sons. 1845.
2. *The Pilgrim's Progress from Earth to Heaven*. An Epic Poem. Being a Metrical Version of the Inimitable Allegory of John Bunyan. The First Part by the Rev. GEORGE BURDER, Author of "Village Sermons;" the Second Part by the Author of "Scripture Truths in Verse." Samuel Bagster and Sons. 1845.
3. *The Life of John Bunyan*. Written by Himself, and published under the title of "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners." With the addition of Some Particulars of his Examination before his Committal to Prison, and a Continuation to the Time he joined Good Christian in Glory. Samuel Bagster and Sons. 1845.

To praise Bunyan now, for his own sake, is like painting the lily or sharpening the diamond. He has gone in the true course of fame, his reputation increasing as his life has become more distant, until at last it is not too much to say, that his genius is not only universally acknowledged, but universally admired. Even they, if there be such, who do not perceive his claims, dare not deny them. Orthodoxy keeps them quiet, if faith do not make them speak. They are restrained by "fear of the people," which has saved many a prophet's reputation, as well as many a prophet's life. "All hold" Bunyan to have been "a prophet." Most peculiarly theological though he be, he is not one of those writers for whom "there is no salvation out of the church;" and who, if we may adopt and modify an old idea, are only great among the elect, instead of being elect among the great. The prime test of his excellence is found in the commonness of his fame. The polished and the plain, the intellectual and the simple, the orthodox and the heretical, the pious and the worldly, the believing and the sceptical, the young and the old, unite to celebrate him. Most civilised nations have translations of his "Pilgrim's Progress." He speaks to the common heart and mind of men—he develops the universal elements of religious sentiment. In a better sense than he of Rome, Bunyan bears "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," and hath a still more catholic dominion.

It is interesting to mark the mode in which the fame of great men advances. It is not regular and uniform, but by occasional impulses. It is tidal. A man's name is lost, for a time, to the public. True, his works may be read, and silently admired; but there is little said about him, the public view is not occupied by him, till, after a while, some causes, hidden or revealed, bring him forth from the comparative quietness in which he has been dwelling, fix upon him the eyes of men, make him a subject of criticism and common remark, give an increased popularity to his productions, and, when they have spent their force, leave him in possession of a far greater name, and far riper honours, than he ever had before. This has been the case with all great men, and this has been the case with Bunyan. The last few years have witnessed a large and rapid augmentation of his fame. Southey has become his biographer, Macaulay his reviewer; and editions without end have appeared of his chief work, with all the embellishments that print and painting can impart. This cannot but be gratifying to all who desire the spread not alone of spiritual religion, but of good sound Saxon style and sense, among the people.

We are sincerely happy to behold the editions of his inimitable allegory which the Messrs. Bagster have issued from their press. Their name alone will prepare our readers to expect qualities of excellence peculiarly suitable to this production. Neatness, elegance, correctness, will not be sought in vain. We have reason to believe that great care has been taken to secure accuracy of text, a thing which strikes the eye less, but forms a more important element of value, than almost any attribute that can belong to a good edition of a book. The prominent feature is, of course, the engravings; and when we say that there is, on the average, more than one to a page, we need add nothing as to the liberality of the embellishments. To state their number is to indicate their smallness; but, though small, it does not follow that they are not good. Truth and force depend not on size. As to the Metrical Version, various opinions will be entertained respecting the necessity and wisdom of making one at all, but none, we imagine, respecting the justness of this one to the original, or the propriety and easiness of its versification. If it entice to, and facilitate, the committing of Bunyan's important thoughts and vivid scenes to memory, its best justification will be effected.

It will be seen that Bunyan's Life, written by himself, forms one of the volumes. This we take to be extremely wise. The "Pilgrim's Progress" is the exhibition, in another form, of his own experience. No man who had not gone through the last could have written the first. After all the "notes" that have appeared in illustration of the allegory, the best, by far, are contained in the "Grace Abounding to the Chief of Sinners." Although Bunyan is not, in detail, a fair type of common Christian feeling and history, we should much question that man's acquaintance with "the life of God," who had never known the elementary germ of his vivid exercises.

The Cottar's Sunday; and other Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. By PETER STILL. pp. 200. Macgregor, Pilon, and Co., Glasgow. 1845.

THIS book of poetry appears under circumstances somewhat similar to that of Mr. Thom of Inverury. Mr. Still was born in the parish of Fraserburgh, in the county of Aberdeen, on the first day of January, 1814. His father was then a farmer in comfortable circumstances, but, through the expenses of a lawsuit (decided in his favour!) became "the poorest man in the parish," and removed to the parish of Longside, in which he hired himself as a day-labourer, and in which the greater part of Mr. Still's life has been passed. Having received such an education as is common to "almost all the peasantry of Scotland," and having had his heart opened to the beauties of some of the best modern poets, Peter entered into farm service, in which he continued till he was married, in his twentieth year, and shortly afterwards became a day-labourer. In 1835, while serving in the parish of Belhelvie, a small red spot made its appearance in one of his eyes, which increased until the eye became almost blind. Soon after the other eye was similarly affected, and in a short time he was involved in almost total darkness. Under this severe affliction, his spirits sank, his health declined, and, being accustomed to laborious exertion, the sinews of his knees and ankles became so much contracted, that in a few months he was a helpless cripple. The restoration of sight gave hope and spirit; and, with the assistance of a staff, he gradually acquired the use of his limbs, so as to be able, at length, to go to his work, "with the staff in one hand, and the spade in the other." Fresh afflictions were before him. While working on the Muir, he lost his hearing, which he has never recovered. Along with this deprivation, he was seized with pains and dizziness in his head, from which he still suffers. Subsequently he was prostrated by fever. Thrown by these calamities into circumstances of severe distress, he sought in versification some relief from troubled thoughts; and, prompted by necessity, he published in 1839 some productions of his muse. Struggling on "through debt, ditches, and disease, up to the autumn of 1843," he was again rendered unable to work; and, getting a little better in the spring of 1844, he published another small volume of poems, which, falling under the notice of the amiable and benevolent lady of Dr. Jack, Principal of King's College and university, Aberdeen, she, along with the venerable Principal, and Dr. Dawe, became so deeply interested in his welfare, that through their benevolent exertions, and the kindness of their friends, he has been enabled to bring out the present edition.

Such is the history of Mr. Still, and of his little work. We presume but few can read it without emotion, and a desire to aid in the promotion of the praiseworthy object which he contemplates, by appearing as an author. We are far from saying, that distress is a sufficient reason for publication. If a man have nothing in him, he had better seek the assistance of the public in any shape, rather than that of subscriptions to a book; if he "cannot dig," he should be "ashamed" to publish. It is getting money under false pretences, and an honourable mind should shrink from attempting it. But if there be talent, if a man have anything to say, and can say it, we do not think that his poverty and sorrow afford an argument for doing anything but assist him. And this is the case here. Mr. Still's verses are not to be despised by any means. He has genius, pathos, and humour, and often reminds us of Burns, whom he appears to make his model. We could quote not a few pieces which would not dishonour that true poet. But we have no space for extracts; and must, therefore, content ourselves with recommending the work to our readers, which we do sincerely, not only on the ground of charity, but on that of intrinsic worth.

The Character of the Christian Ministry, its Claims and Defence. A Sermon preached in Park-street Chapel, Hatfield. By the Rev. A. STEWART, Barnet. pp. 23. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.

A FAITHFUL, solemn, and vigorous discourse.

The Child's Commentator on the Holy Scriptures. By INGRAM COBBIN, M.A. A New Edition. No. 1. Ward, Paternoster-row. pp. 493.

"TRUTH is stranger than fiction." The slightest experience of children's minds will suffice to exemplify this, and to convince the instructor that, where there is an adequate power of presenting the real, there is never any necessity for indulging in the merely imaginative. There is, certainly, no book so interesting to children as the Bible, and no commentary upon it equal, for their purpose, to Mr. Cobbin's. We have more than once noticed it already; but are happy to take advantage of the completion of the first volume to do so again. M. Henry says, "Overdoing is undoing;" and overdoing is a very common fault of commentaries. Of all possible vapidities paraphrases are ordinarily the most vapid. From this fault Mr. Cobbin is entirely free. His narrative, without namby-pambyism—or what Pope calls the infantile style, which disgusts children as soon as men—is simple, nervous, and graphic. With this book and "Knight's Pictorial Bible" on her table, we pity the mother whose children should find the Sunday a dull season. The volume is beautifully illustrated.

PRINCE ALBERT AND POOR-RATES.—The Windsor vestry, yielding to the legal opinion obtained by Prince Albert against the right of the parish to levy poor-rates on the Flemish farm, on Friday adopted, by a majority of two, a resolution expressing regret at the hostile resolutions previously passed.

THE FAMILY COMPANION.

"THE PIOUS WEAVER."

(From the *Christian Treasury*).

"At the period when the Earl of Weymouth, afterwards Marquis of Bath, was one of the British Secretaries of State, there resided on his manor, appertaining to Longleat-house, a pious Congregationalist, named Driver, a cloth-weaver, who belonged to a church about four miles from his place of abode. As he and his family, in stormy weather, were obstructed from attending the services of the sanctuary, and as Driver possessed both 'gifts and graces' for usefulness, he was authorised to open his own domicile for meetings for prayer and exhortation. The dwelling, however, belonged to the nobleman, and was occupied by Driver as his tenant. It was 'the Lord's doing!' and the evangelical work prospered until a church was formed, and, with the sanction of the Earl's bailiff (Davies), and by the aid of the neighbouring churches, and it is believed John Thornton assisted, a house of prayer was erected; and Driver added to the secular occupation of weaving the spiritual office of preaching the Word. The hand of the Lord was with him. 'The word of God increased, and a number believed and returned to the Lord.'"

"During this interval the Earl, who was obliged to reside in London on account of his public duties, who was also a very dissipated aristocrat, had either not been made acquainted with Driver's proceedings, or had paid no regard to his course. At length, however, his successful labours became too marked for continued scorn or ridicule. The parish church exhibited such an evident proof of habitual desertion on the part of the people, while the Nonconformist sanctuary was filled with the attentive and devout parishioners, enjoying the 'communion of saints,' that the pastor could no longer brook either the indifference with which he was treated, or the respect paid to the preaching weaver. He therefore resolved, if possible, to crush the mechanic who dared, he said, to 'set up a conventicle' in his parish. Some time, however, elapsed before he had the opportunity to commence his malevolent operations. But, when circumstances transpired through which the Earl resigned his secretaryship, the nobleman returned in the summer to occupy his princely mansion at Longleat.

"Without delay, the rector had an interview with his ecclesiastical patron and the manorial baron. He complained of Driver's fanatical proceedings; denounced the weaver and all his brethren, with all obloquy, as disturbers of the peace; and reviled Driver himself as 'a pestilent fellow,' adding his request, that as Driver lived in the Earl's cottage, and the conventicle, as he entitled the house of prayer, was erected on the Earl's domain, that he would summarily eject the ringleader and his whole deceived community. The Earl promised to examine into the complaint, and do what was proper.

"The bailiff (Davis) was apprised by the Earl of the rector's virulent communication, and the necessary inquiries were made of that steward respecting the truth of the representation by the rector of the affairs of the parish. Mr. Davies candidly unfolded the entire course which he had tacitly sanctioned; testified to the great worth of the humble follower of the apostles, and the numerous moral benefits which had resulted from Driver's efforts to evangelise his neighbours; and enumerated several instances in which the ungodly, who had been formerly subjects of the Earl's judicial censure as a magistrate, had become exemplary persons for all good conduct and religious consistency; and convinced the Earl that the best method which he could adopt would be to disregard the worldly-minded rector, and to encourage the sober industrious weaver. Upon which Davies was directed to invite the Nonconformist to dinner with the Earl. As they were about to begin their meal alone, the Earl remarked, 'Driver, I suppose you say grace whenever you eat.' 'Yes, my Lord,' was the weaver's reply; 'I always desire to acknowledge the divine goodness.' 'Well, then,' rejoined the Earl, 'say grace now.' At which Driver made an appropriate petition for the Lord's blessing, both upon the food and the Earl who provided it. After a long conversation, and a scrutiny into all the concerns of the Congregational church, the Earl added, at parting, 'Go on, Driver, and do all the good among the people you can.'

"The story soon flew around, that Driver had dined with the Earl of Weymouth, and that the Earl was highly delighted with the preaching weaver. This induced the rector a second time to expostulate with the Earl, with earnest solicitation that the conventicle might be stopped, and the people be forced to return to the parish church. The Earl again engaged to inquire into the matter, and do the best he could to promote the peace and welfare of his dependants. Towards the close of the season, just before his return to London, Davies was ordered again to invite Driver to dinner with the Earl, at Longleat-house. The peer had passed the summer and autumn exploring his large demesne; and he ascertained that the impure, the intemperate, and the vicious, in many instances, were 'transformed by the renewing of their mind;' that the brawlers and fighters were become prayerful and orderly; and that wherever Driver's influence and principles swayed, all was comfort and decorum, and in the greatest contrast to that portion of the inhabitants who either attended the parish church, or professed to follow the rector. Having dined, the Earl summoned Davies into the parlour, and called for the deed which he had directed the bailiff to prepare. By that instrument the Earl transferred the Nonconformist place of worship, grave-yard, and the dwelling which Driver occupied, with the adjoining field, garden, and orchard, to trustees, for the use of an Independent church; to which was appended a sum of money as an annual payment for the benefit of the minister of the church. When he had formally signed the deed, he presented it to Driver, with a donation for himself. As he bade him farewell he subjoined, 'Now, Driver, you must quit weaving cloth and do nothing else but weave sermons! Go on as you have begun, and nobody shall molest you as long as my name is Weymouth.'

"The next day the rector hurried to Longleat-house, to remonstrate with the Earl upon his 'fanatical doings;' and was about to open his ecclesiastical artillery, when the Earl stopped him, and after sarcastically communicating the result of his investigations among the rector's parishioners, he drily told him, that the only thing he could do to 'drive Driver' out of the parish was this, 'PRAY HIM DOWN! PREACH HIM DOWN!' But as these were things the rector did not understand, Driver continued to work in his Master's service, until that 'good and faithful servant' was called to 'rest from his labours' in Christian peace."

"THE MEETINGS OF THE MONTH."

(From the *Almanac of the Month*).

"During the past month great numbers of meetings have been held upon the subject of corn. These meetings have been divided into two sets, and the business of each set has been to contradict, in the gross and in detail, everything the other set had said. But, as Euclid justly remarks, two parallel lines can never meet, and two parallel meetings can never do any good by meeting. It was at last sug-

gested that amalgamation, so successful in railways, should be tried with the railers, and the happiest results followed the adoption of this course. A deputation of agriculturists met a deputation of free-traders on the stage of Covent Garden theatre, their respective adherents dividing the house between them. The extreme courtesy and relevancy of the arguments which both have so long adduced in reply to each other cannot fail to strike the contemplative reader.

"A fight, of course, took place as to who should be chairman, but ultimately Mr. Eisenberg, the chiropodist, was chosen; a distinguished nobleman vouching for him (as per advertisement) that in his corn operations Mr. Eisenberg 'displayed the skill of a scientific practitioner and the care of a humane man.' The question being one especially needing science and humanity to solve it, no selection could be better.

"Mr. Cobden commenced the debate by remarking that corn was an article—

"Mr. Miles denied that. Corn was a noun.

"Mr. Cobden acquiesced. Corn was a noun, and he hoped soon to see it a noun of multitude.

"The Duke of Richmond said that it was of no use offering a penny roll for a halfpenny to a man who had only a farthing. Why did not the manufacturers raise the rate of wages?

"Mr. Bright inquired why the landlords did not lower the rate of rents?

"Sir Edward Knatchbull said, because the farmer was the son of the soil.

"Sir R. H. Inglis said that no person was blind to some persons' designs. Even potatoes had eyes.

"Mr. Cobden threw back the potatoes in the Baronet's teeth with disdain.

"Dr. Buckland said that good peas were very nice.

"Mr. Bright agreed, and said that so were pine-apples. But how were the poor to get them?

"Dr. Buckland said that such an objection was unworthy a candid disputant. As for decomposed potatoes, why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

"The chairman objected to the introduction of the game question.

"Mr. Cobden said there could be no doubt, in any reasonable mind, that the repeal of the corn laws would make bread much cheaper.

"Mr. Miles said that no rational being could hesitate in believing that the abolition of the duties would double the price of bread.

"The Duke of Cambridge said that things were not so bad as had been represented. He had that day dined with the Lord Mayor, and could assure the meeting that he had found plenty of bread and very good potatoes. The newspapers exaggerated everything.

"Lord Morpeth was for doing everything reasonably. He would instance the corn in bond.

"Mr. Bright would have no corn in bond—it should be entirely free.

"The Duke of Richmond did not doubt the benevolent intentions of the Anti-corn-law League.

"Mr. Cobden was much obliged, but the League wanted bread, and not butter.

"Colonel Sibthorp said he would be hanged if he coincided with the Duke. All the manufacturers wanted was to make corn cheap, that they might have an excuse for paying low wages. Bother the League.

"Mr. R. R. Moore said that there would soon be a general election, and then Government must choose between giving up the corn and receiving the sack.

"The Duke of Richmond said that so far from giving up the corn, he hoped the Government would not even lend the League an ear.

"Resolutions embodying the spirit of the above speeches having been put and carried, the Agriculturists rushed off o.r., and the Free-traders p.s. The chairman was about to propose a vote of thanks to himself, when he suddenly disappeared through a trap. Then the meeting went away."

HINTS TO PARENTS.—Mothers will do well to ponder the following, ere they educate their daughters with the intention of preparing them for the drudgery of Governesses.—The writer of the annexed, who is one of that unfortunate class, a daily Governess, says—"I am one having had seventeen years of hard trial, and from receiving £50 per annum, I am now grudging 1s. 9d. per day. I would seriously advise you to recommend parents to teach their children to wash, iron, and scrub floors, since education is no longer appreciated! Again, shall I tell you that seven out of ten of your advertisements are all false—first to decoy the unwary, and secondly to wound the feelings of those more knowing by experience, and more advanced in life. In days of yore a family respected an old servant or nurse who had served them faithfully, but now, though a lady toil seven hours in a day, she rarely obtains the thanks which a menial obtains."

A PRUDENT MAMMA.—May uttered no word, good or bad, but sat quite still, with her eyes cast down; and made no sign of interest in what had passed. The good lady her mother now interposed: observing, in the first instance, that girls were girls, and by-gones by-gones, and that so long as young people were young and thoughtless, they would probably conduct themselves like young and thoughtless persons: with two or three other positions of no less sound and incontrovertible character. She then remarked, in a devout spirit, that she thanked heaven she had always found her daughter May, a dutiful and obedient child; for which she took no credit to herself, though she had every reason to believe it was entirely owing to herself. With regard to Mr. Tackleton, she said, that he was in a moral point of view an undeniable individual; and that he was in an eligible point of view a son-in-law to be desired, no one in their senses could doubt. (She was very emphatic here.) With regard to the family into which he was so soon about, after some solicitation, to be admitted, she believed that Mr. Tackleton knew that, although reduced in purse, it had some pretensions to gentility; and that if certain circumstances, not wholly unconnected, she would go so far as to say, with the indigo trade, but to which she would not more particularly refer, had happened differently, it might perhaps have been in possession of wealth. She then remarked that she would not allude to the past, and would not mention that her daughter for some time rejected the suit of Mr. Tackleton; and that she would not say a great many other things which she did say, at great length. Finally, she delivered it as a general result of her observation and experience, that those marriages in which there was the least of what was romantically and sillily called love, were always the happiest; and that she

anticipated the greatest possible amount of bliss—not rapturous bliss; but the solid, steady-going article—from the approaching nuptials. She concluded by informing the company that to-morrow was the day she had lived for, expressly; and that when it was over, she would desire nothing better than to be packed up and disposed of in any genteel place of burial. As these remarks were quite unanswerable, which is the happy property of all remarks that are sufficiently wide for the purpose, they changed the current of the conversation, and diverted the general attention to the veal and ham pie, the cold mutton, the potatoes and the tart.—*Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth.*

CHEAPNESS OF TRAVELLING IN THE UNITED STATES.—Travelling in America is just as cheap as stopping at home. As the people are all, more or less, anti-renters, they live in boarding-houses; and as soon as they leave the expense ceases, and they begin boarding in a steamboat instead of on shore. For instance, the steamers at Buffalo, the best of them, go twice a day to Chicago, 1,050 miles up the Lakes, for £1 12s.; and three meals a day, good substantial meals, and an excellent roomy cabin to yourself to sleep in, besides a splendid saloon and promenade. This is less than one halfpenny per mile, board and lodging included; and, as the voyage occupies five days, the total expense is about 6s. 6d. per day in a steamer, more like a ship of the line than our steamers. The railroad fare is one penny per mile, first class.—*Rambles in the United States.*

ODDITIES OF GREAT MEN.—The greatest men are frequently affected by the most trivial circumstances, which have no apparent connexion with the effects they produce. Dr. Johnson used always, in coming up Bolt-court, to place one foot upon each stone of the pavement; if he failed, he felt certain that the day would be unlucky. Buffon, the celebrated naturalist, never wrote but in full dress. Dr. Routh, of Oxford, studied in full canonicals. An eminent living writer can never compose without his slippers on. A great German scholar writes with his braces off. A celebrated preacher of the last century could never make a sermon with his garters on. Reissig, the German critic, wrote his *Commentaries on Sophocles* with a pot of porter by his side. Schlegel lectured at the age of seventy-two, *extempore*, in Latin, with his snuff-box constantly in his hand: without it he could not get on.—*Monthly Journal.*

VALUE OF SINGING.—I here introduce a fact which has been suggested to me by my profession, and that is, that the exercise of the organs of the breast, by singing, conduces very much to defend them against those diseases to which the climate and other causes expose them. The Germans are seldom afflicted with consumption; nor have I known more than one instance of spitting blood among them. This is, I believe, in part occasioned by the strength their lungs acquire by exercising them in vocal music; for this constitutes an essential branch of their education. The music-master of our academy has furnished me with an observation still more in favour of this opinion. He informed me that he had known several instances of persons strongly disposed to consumption who were restored to health by the exercise of their lungs in singing.—*Dr. Rush.*

GLEANINGS.

A THOUGHT.—The body is the shell of the soul, and dress the husk of the shell; but the husk often tells what the kernel is.

Within the last four months the price of corn at Constantinople has risen 100 per cent.

Sir John Sinclair says that sleeping can only be performed in two ways—either with or without a night-cap!

The year 1845 will at least be celebrated for three events—a railway mania, a railway panic, and a ministerial crisis.

COLOSSEUM.—Upwards of ten thousand persons have visited this splendid exhibition during the holidays, since the reduction of prices.

EXTREMES.—We are told that extremes never last long; but it would be well if it could be said that extreme poverty did not last long.

COST OF RURAL POLICE.—In the small county of Nottingham, it appears that the cost of the rural police for last year was £3,341 2s. 2d.—a dearish annual smart for the ratepayers!

OF NO USE TO THE OWNER.—We read in the French papers that the Emperor Nicholas has made a present to the Prince Buttura of a church at Venice. We suppose his Imperial Majesty gave away that which he had the least occasion for.—*Punch.*

DISEASED POTATOES.—The *Perth Courier* states, as a caution, that the arms of three parties who happened to get their fingers scratched whilst working amongst diseased potatoes had inflamed to such an extent that amputation of the limbs, it was feared, would be necessary.

A lady once asked a gentleman what wit was like. To which he replied, "Like your ladyship's bottle of sal volatile—poignant at the first opening, but, on being too much handed about, loses all its flavour and becomes quite insipid."

Lord Tweeddale has given 10,000 rupees towards establishing a Christian college in the presidency of Madras.

RINGING THE CHANGES.—A good-natured Frenchman says:—"The weather in England was made so variable on purpose, in order that the English might have something to talk about."—*Almanack of the Month.*

Sir Robert Peel acknowledges the receipt of a £5 note, No. J-B 42,706, from some person unknown, as arrears of armorial bearings due to the public.

RETALIATION.—Retaliation is like the storm which sweeps through the forest in destruction; kindness is like the combined influence of the sun and the rain of the cloud, which germinates seed, and unfolds their leaves, flowers, and odours.

A LIBERAL OFFER.—A pedestrian at Hyde-park Corner, the other day, nearly run down by a returning harse, hastily exclaimed, "Hallo, are you going to kill me?" to which the driver *gravely* answered, "Kill you! Ay, and bury you, too, if you don't take better care!"

"MILDNESS OF THE SEASON."—Mr. Smart, of the Gardeners' Arms, Low Fell, Gateshead, has a tree in his garden bearing apples. The crop, therefore, has seen both the old year and the new!—Violets were gathered on Christmas-day, in a garden belonging to Mr. George Walker, innkeeper, Northallerton.—*Gateshead Observer.*

EARLY RISING.—Emulate the habit of the homely yeast, which, though it is working night and day, never fails to rise the very moment it is stirred.—*Almanack of the Month.*

Mr. Jesse Hill, of Cheddar, the steward of the Marquis of Bath, has a mare he is ready to prove to be in her 50th year! She is daily used in harness, her chief food being bran, potato-rinds, and grass.—*Bath Journal.*

Sarah Gale, who was transported for her connexion with the Greenacre murder, is now keeping a fashionable confectioner's shop at Sydney.

GRACEFUL COMPLIMENT.—Washington, visiting a lady in his neighbourhood, on leaving the house, a little girl was directed to open the door. He turned to the child, and said, "I am sorry, my little dear, to put you to so much trouble." "I wish, sir," she replied, "it was to let you in."

THE STRIDES OF LUXURY.—Luxury will be the ruin of us. We shall fall like Hannibal before its enervating influence. Its effects are already reading amongst the agricultural labourers. One of them applied at an ironmonger's shop in Keighley, on Monday last, for "a pennyworth of cart-oil, and let it be scented!"—*Leeds Times.*

THE PRINTERS' VERSE.—The following verse contains every letter in the alphabet:—"And I, even I, Artaxerxes the king, do make a decree to all the treasurers which are beyond the river, that whatsoever Ezra the priest, the scribe of the law of the God of Heaven, shall require of you, it be done speedily."—*Ezra vii. 21.*

A RECIPE FOR A WIFE.

As much of beauty as preserves affection—
As much of cheerfulness as spurs dejection—
Of modest diffidence as claims protection;
A docile mind, subservient to correction;
Yet stored with sense, with reason, and reflection—
And every passion held in due subjection;
Just faults enough to keep her from perfection—
Find this, my friend, and then make your selection.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 1, in Portland-place, the lady of HENRY TRITTON, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 3, at Nelson-terrace, Stoke Newington, the wife of Mr. JOHN SNOW, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 27, at Barnsbury chapel, Islington, by Mr. Charles Gilbert, Independent minister, Mr. JAMES DANKIN, to Miss BARLOW.

Jan. 1, at Cheltenham, by Mr. Morton Brown, Independent minister, Mr. JOHN RIDGEN MUMFORD, surgeon dentist, of Dover, to Miss REBECCA JANE SHACKLEFORD, youngest daughter of William Shackelford, Esq., Regent-street, Cheltenham.

Jan. 2, at the Baptist chapel, Blackburn-road, Accrington, by Mr. G. Marshall, minister, Mr. WILLIAM ENTWISTLE, engraver, Church, near Accrington, to ALICE, the youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Briggs, grocer, &c., Accrington.

Jan. 6, at Zion chapel, Wakefield, by Mr. J. D. Lorraine, Mr. J. ROBINSON, printer and bookseller, Westgate, to MARGARET BARLOW, second daughter of Mr. F. PARKIN, grocer, Kirkgate.

Jan. 6, at Stoke-green meeting-house, Mr. OLIVER CROUCH, to RACHAEL, only daughter of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, of St. Nicholas' parish, in this town.

Jan. 6, by the father of the bride, at the Independent chapel, Farnham, Hants, Mr. WILLIAM LOWDEN NORCUTT, chemist, of Fakenham, Norfolk, son of Mr. W. Norcutt, of Ipswich, minister, to Miss SARAH VARTY, only daughter of Mr. J. Varty, of Fareham.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2, at Stowmarket, aged 74, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, for forty-one years the minister of the church and congregation of the Independent denomination of Protestant Dissenters in that place. Previously to his settlement there, he had been the pastor of the Independent church at Uppingham, Rutlandshire, and for a short time was the classical tutor of Wymondley, now Coward College. To solid learning and varied information, the fruit of years of close study, he united a sound judgment, with a facility and readiness in communicating what he knew, which rendered his society peculiarly acceptable and valuable. Mr. Ward was a man of decided piety, a firm and consistent, but pacific assessor of the principles of civil and religious liberty, and by his weight of character, and wisdom and energy of action, he possessed for many years a great moral influence among the churches and congregations of his own denomination in the county. He has died universally respected and lamented.

Jan. 2, W. WARREN, sen., Esq., of Bristol, aged 72 years.

Jan. 3, aged 69, Mr. A. WILSON, for thirty-five years one of the pastors of the Baptist church, Sans-street, Sunderland. As a man, he was kind, disinterested, benevolent, and upright; as a Christian, consistent and pious; and, as a minister, acceptable, impressive, useful, and instructive.

Jan. 7, in his 80th year, at his residence, in Hoyle-street, Sheffield, Mr. FRANCIS DIXON, for thirty-six years the pastor of the Church of Christ assembling in Leecroft Chapel.

Jan. 8, at Beaumont Close, Biggleswade, the residence of her father, John Foster, Esq., Mrs. HALL, relict of the late J. K. Hall, of Kettering.

Jan. 8, at Sundridge Rectory, Mr. GEORGE D'O'LEARY, D.D., F.R.S., Rector of Lambeth, Surrey, and of Sundridge, Kent, aged 67.

Jan. 9, at the house of his grandfather, at Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, aged four years, JAMES SPENCER, eldest son of Mr. J. S. PEARSON, of Andover, minister.

Jan. 10, at Stokes Croft, Bristol, aged 28, Mrs. R. CARPENTER, daughter of Mr. Charles Harrison, formerly of Rowcroft, Stroud.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, January 9.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—

Tabernacle, Bridgend, Glamorganshire.
Catholic Chapel, Holme, Yorkshire.
Independent Chapel, Portscatho, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTS.

ANDREWS, HENRY JOHN, Plymouth, apothecary, Jan. 21, Feb. 17: solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Co., Temple; Mr. Edmonds, Plymouth; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BROADBENT, WILLIAM, Delph, Yorkshire, cloth-merchant, Jan. 22, Feb. 12: solicitors, Messrs. Sudlow and Co., Chancery-lane; Mr. Lee, Leeds.

BUTTERFIELD, MARY, and THOMAS ARCHER, Royston, linen-draper, Jan. 23, Feb. 20: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

CROSS, SAMUEL MASSEY, Greenwich, corn-merchant, Jan. 20, Feb. 18: solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Plews, Bucklersbury.

DAFT, THOMAS BARNARD, Birmingham, button-maker, Jan. 22, Feb. 14: solicitors, Mr. Chaplin, Gray's Inn; Messrs. Spurrier and Chaplin, Birmingham.

GASCOYNE, ROBERT, Little Bytham, Lincolnshire, cattle-dealer, Jan. 23, Feb. 24: solicitor, Mr. Harding, Birmingham.

MARTIN, JAMES, Wood-street, Cheapside, fringe-manufacturer, Jan. 22, Feb. 17: solicitor, Mr. Reed, Friday-street.

OSBORN, GEORGE, Exeter, whip-maker, Jan. 21, Feb. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Keddie and Co., Lime-street; Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

PICKLES, ROBERT, Bamsley, linen-manufacturer, Jan. 22, Feb. 10: solicitors, Jones and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Brown, Nottingham.

PICKLES, JOHN, Preston, cotton-spinner, Jan. 21, Feb. 11: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Caterall, Preston.

STANTON, DANIEL, Bristol, grocer, Jan. 20, Feb. 24: solicitors, Messrs. Clark and Co., Lincoln's Inn-fields; Messrs. Savery and Co., Bristol.

ULSWIN, WILLIAM, Watford, fellmonger, Jan. 16, Feb. 19: solicitor, Mr. Sanger, Essex-court, Temple.

WILKS, WILLIAM, Leech, builder, Jan. 23, Feb. 9: solicitors, Messrs. Wigglesworth and Co., Gray's Inn; Mr. Bond, Leeds.

WARREN, T., Preston, share-broker, Jan. 21, Feb. 11: solicitor, Messrs. Gregory and Co., Bedford-row; Mr. Bray, Preston.

DIVIDENDS.

Mills, Mark-lane, wine-merchant; first div. of 3s. 8d. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Poynter, St. Paul's-church-yard, warehouseman; second div. of 14d. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Walker, Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, innkeeper; first div. of 10s. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Taylor, Brook-street, Holborn, oilman; first div. of 3s. 6d. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Morton, Eastcheap, fishmonger; first div. of 11d. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Low, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, merchant; second div. of 4d. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Kimble, Great Marychbone-street, bootmaker; first div. of 4s. 10d. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Wilson, Jermyn-street, bootmaker; second div. of 2s. any Wednesday; Mr. Pennell, Basinghall-street—Clarke and Co., Leicester, bankers; first div. of 3s. on the separate estate of J. Clarke; and first div. of 20s. on the separate estate of T. Smith, at the following places: at Leicester, at the Three Crowns Inn, creditors whose names commence from A to K, Jan. 9, and L to Z Jan. 10; at Oakham, Jan. 12; at Lutterworth, Jan. 13, or any Thursday; Mr. Christie, Birmingham.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to an act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
Wesleyan chapel, Chatteris, Cambridgeshire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

LEWIS, WILLIAM, Barnsley, Yorkshire, tobaccoconist.

BANKRUPTS.

BARTLETT, CHARLES, Southampton, merchant, Jan. 23, Feb. 24: solicitors, Messrs. Tilson and Squance, Coleman-street; and Mr. Randall, Southampton.

EDWARDS, THOMAS, Llansaintfrid, Montgomeryshire, surgeon, Jan. 23, Feb. 13: solicitors, Messrs. Dean and Sons, Essex-street, Strand, London; Mr. Minshall, Oswestry, Shropshire; and Mr. David Evans, Liverpool.

GORE, JAMES GILBERT, Cheltenham, innkeeper, Jan. 26, March 2: solicitor, Mr. Hill, Cheltenham.

GUY, MARY, and SMITH, HENRY, 59, Farringdon-street, and 31, Ludgate-hill, City, linen drapers, Jan. 22, March 7: solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Langford, 59, Friday-street, Cheapside.

LEVY, HENRY, Plymouth, tobaccoconist, Jan. 28, Feb. 19: solicitors, Messrs. Lockyer and Bullock, Plymouth; Mr. W. D. Moore, Exeter; Messrs. Surt and Gribble, Lombard-street, London.

MACLEAN, MOIRA, 7, Basinghall-street, City, cloth factor, Jan. 27, Feb. 20: solicitors, Messrs. Vallance and Beoley, 9, Old Jewry-chambers, City; and Messrs. Croom and Harris, Stroud.

MUGGERIDGE, HENRY, St. John's-street, Smithfield, wire drawer, Jan. 20, Feb. 24: solicitor, Mr. A. M.A. Low, 63, Chancery-lane.

PIERCE, THOMAS CAREY WILLARD, and HOMAN, GILSON, Manchester, merchants, Jan. 23, Feb. 13: solicitors, Mr. Abbott, Charlotte-street, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester.

REID, JAMES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker, Jan. 29, March 11: solicitors, Mr. E. H. Plumtree, Temple, London; and Mr. G. W. Cram, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

STEVENS, JOHN, 6, Clement's-lane, builder, Jan. 27, Feb. 20: solicitor, Mr. Ashurst, 137, Cheapside.

WILKINS, THOMAS, late of Burton-upon-Trent, but now of 92, Sloane-street, brewer, Jan. 27, Feb. 24: solicitors, Messrs. Evers and Co., Hatton-garden, London.

WILKINSON, JOHN, Haslingden, Lancashire, joiner, Jan. 23, Feb. 13: solicitors, Messrs. Humphrys and Co., 43, Chancery-lane, London; and Messrs. Hetherington and Woodburn, Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

B. Hall, Glasgow, writer, Jan. 19, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the chambers of Messrs. Knox and Findlay, Glasgow.

DIVIDENDS.

W. H. Rawe, Portsea, leather-seller; first div. of 10s. 4d., any Wednesday; Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—T. Shaw, Southampton, wine-merchant; second div. of 3d., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, and the two subsequent Wednesdays; Mr. Turquand's, Old Jewry—J. Imray, Old Fish-street-hill, Upper Thames-street, stationer; first div. of 14d., any Wednesday; Mr. Whitmore's, Basinghall-street—E. Barry, Bristol, victualler; div. of 6s. 10d., on Wednesday, Jan. 14, or any subsequent Wednesday; Mr. Kynaston's, Bristol.

BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols ..	95	95½	95½	95	—	94½
4 ditto for Account ..	94½	95½	95½	95½	94½	94½
3 per cent. Reduced ..	95½	95½	91	95½	94½	95½
New 3½ per cent.	97½	98	98½	98	98	97
Long Annuities ..	—	104	104	—	104	104
Bank Stock ..	204½	205	206	—	205½	204
India Stock ..	—	—	256	—	—	—
Exchequer Bills ..	29pm	30pm	31pm	30pm	29pm	28pm
India Bonds ..	—	40	—	36	—	39

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian ..	97½	Mexican ..	30½
Brazilian ..	83	Peruvian ..	41½
Buenos Ayres ..	41	Portuguese 5 per cents ..	27½
Columbian ..	16½	Ditto converted ..	59
Danish ..	86	Russian ..	113
Dutch 2½ per cents ..	60½	Spanish Active ..	28½
Ditto 4 per cents ..	95½	Ditto Passive ..	7
French 3 per cents ..	83½	Ditto Deferred ..	16½

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	131	London & Croydon Trunk	22½
Blackwall ..	91	London and Greenwich	10½
Bristol and Exeter ..	84	Ditto New ..	—
Eastern Counties ..	22½	Manchester and Leeds ..	134
Edinburgh and Glasgow	77	Midland Counties ..	154
Grand Junction ..	—	Ditto New Shares ..	30
Great North of England ..	166	Manchester and Birm'g ..	78
Great Western ..	93	Midland and Derby ..	122½
Ditto Half ..	374	Norwich and Brandon ..	23½
Ditto Fifths ..	221	South Eastern and Dover ..	39½
London and Birmingham	27	South Western ..	73
London & Birm. 4 Shares	68½	Trent Valley ..	20½
London and Brighton ..	—	York and North Midland	2

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Jan. 12.

Although the supply of wheat this morning from the home countries was only moderate, it was quite sufficient for the demand. Millers purchased in the most sparing manner, even at a decline of 2s. per qr. from the rates of this day se'nnight, and at a late hour a considerable portion was left unsold. There is very little inquiry for free foreign or bonded; the trade will, no doubt, remain almost nominal until the question of the corn laws is decided. Fine malt-malt barley cannot be sold without submitting to a reduction of 1s. per qr.; secondary sorts are neglected, at a still greater decline. Beans and peas without alteration in value. The transactions in oats were of a retail character, but we have no change to report in the value of this article.

Wheat, Red ..	49 to 58	Malt, Ordinary ..	48 to 50
Fine ..	52 .. 65	Pale ..	52 .. 60
White ..	56 .. 64	Rye ..	34 .. 40
Fine ..	58 .. 67	Peas, Hog ..	35 .. 37
Flour, per sack ..	32 .. 57	Maple ..	36 .. 40
Barley ..	28 .. 31	Boilers ..	44 .. 46
Malt ..	32 .. 38	Beans, Ticks ..	34 .. 39

Beans, Pigeon ..	40 to 48	DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.	
Harrow ..	34 .. 41	Wheat ..	15s. 0d.
Oats, Feed ..	21 .. 22	Barley ..	6 0
Fine ..	23 .. 26	Oats ..	5 6
Poland ..	22 .. 26	Rye ..	8 6
Potato ..	24 .. 31	Beans ..	2 6
		Peas ..	1 0

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR JAN. 9.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.		
Wheat	55s.	1d.	Wheat	57s.	6d.
Barley	31	11	Barley	32	7
Oats	22	3	Oats	23	9
Rye	33	6	Rye	34	7
Beans	37	9	Beans	40	6
Peas	39	1	Peas.....	42	4

SEEDS, MONDAY, Jan. 10.

The clover-seed trade remains without interest, buyers being rather more favourable to red than white seed. The frost at Hamburg has had the tendency rather to reduce prices of red clover-seed there. Trefoil in bond finds a better sale than English; prices of all remain unaltered. In other sorts of seeds the operations are on a strictly retail scale; indeed, so little business was done, that quotations must be regarded as nominal.

POTATOES, SOUTHWARK, Waterside, Jan. 12.

With the exception of a few cargoes that had made a long passage, the potatoes generally are in tolerable condition; but the supply was too large for the demand, and considerable reductions were submitted to. The prices ranged as follows: York reds, 80s. to 120s.; do. Regent's, 90s. to 120s.; Scotch reds, 60s. to 90s. The market this day is excessively heavy, in consequence of the town markets being so liberally supplied on Saturday last by the railway conveyance; besides which, vegetables are unusually abundant and cheap.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Jan. 12.

The demand for best new hops has been moderate, and at previous rates. The supply of other sorts is not large, and prices remain much the same. Sussex new pockets are £6 10s. to £7; Weald of Kent, £6 10s. to £7 10s.; Mid-Kent, £7 7s. to £9 10s.; and East Kent £8 5s. to £10 10s. per cwt.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 12.

We continue to have a steady sale for Irish butter; the finer descriptions more in demand than other sorts, and in some instances for such an advance of 1s. to 2s. per cwt. obtained. In the bacon market there was more business doing, and sales effected at 49s. to 50s., on board, for prime Waterford sizes, and for landed parcels of prime, 1s. per cwt. advance was obtained during the week owing to the short supply. Hams in fair request, at 60s. to 72s. per cwt., as in quality and size. Lard steady: bladders, 60s. to 64s.; kegs, 54s. to 59s. per cwt.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Jan. 12.

The attendance of buyers being by no means large, the beef trade ruled heavy at a decline in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs., the highest figure for the best Scots not exceeding 4s. 3d. per 8lbs., and a total clearance was not effected. The numbers of sheep were small; while the mutton trade was steady, at fully last week's prices. Although the supply of calves was by no means large, the sale for that description of stock was in a sluggish state, on somewhat easier terms. Upwards of 200 pigs have arrived by steam from Ireland. To-day the pork trade was firm, at late rates.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.	Veal	4s. 4d. to 5s. 2d.
Mutton	3 6 .. 5 2	Pork	3 10 .. 5 2

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Jan. 12.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 3 0 .. 3 2	Mid. ditto 4 0 .. 4 4
Prime large 3 2 .. 3 4	Prime ditto 4 6 .. 4 8
Prime small 3 6 .. 3 8	Veal 4 0 .. 5 4
Large Pork 3 8 .. 4 4	Small Pork 4 6 .. 5 4

WOOL.

LEADS, Jan. 9.—The sales effected in foreign wools during the past week have been more considerable, and the number of buyers in the market more numerous than we have noticed for some weeks past. Prices also have been firmer in consequence.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9.—Our report of to-day embraces a period of nine days (that is, from the 1st inst. up to to-day), during which the market has been rather active, and an advance of 0½d. per lb. has been established on American descriptions. The market has also been cleared of much of the Brazils that were pressing, and these sorts are rather dearer. Egyptians remain without alteration; as also Surats and Sea Islands. There have been taken on speculation 14,000 American and 400 Pernams. To-day 6,000 bales were sold.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Jan. 10.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow	68s. to 88s.	Oat Straw	28s. .. 30s.
Clover Hay	85 .. 114	Wheat Straw	31 .. 33

COAL EXCHANGE, Jan. 9.

Stewart's, 17s. 9d.; Hutton's, 18s. 3d.; Braddell's Hutton's, 18s. 3d. Ships arrived this week, 217.

GROCERIES—Tuesday, Jan. 13.

TEA.—The deliveries are 536,000lbs. The market is very firm, at former quotations.

COFFEE.—150 bales Mocha in auction sold, in part, at lower rates. Yellow long berry at 75s., and ordinary greenish at 54s. per cwt. A small parcel of plantation Ceylon went at former rates.

SUGAR.—The market was very flat. The trade bought only 200 hhds. and tierces, including 100 hhds. Barbadoes at public sale; good and fine yellow fetched 52s. to 54s., low to middling, 48s. to 51s. per cwt. Prices are 6d. to 1s. per cwt. lower than this day week. Refined goods were dull of sale. Standard lumps are offered at 61s. 6d., and brown grocery at 63s. 6d. per cwt.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WRITING INK.

WHITAKER'S FRENCH JET WRITING INK.

—This splendid freely-flowing Ink is adapted for either steel or quill pens, and will be found the most desirable for Records and Office use, as TIME and CLIMATE will never efface its brilliancy. Sold by the Proprietor, 69, Hatton-garden, London, and all respectable booksellers, stationers, and druggists.

STEWART'S PATENT CASTOR and ELASTIC

HINGE.—In this Castor the principles of the pivot, friction roller, and lever horn are combined, whereby the greatest strength and the most perfect freedom of action are obtained. It is made with sockets of all sizes, and also with plates, and is fixed with more facility than any other. It is adopted generally by the eminent pianoforte manufacturers, Messrs. Collard and Collard, and Messrs. Broadwood and Son, as the best which has been presented to them.

The elastic hinge is a very simple invention, whereby the contraction and expansion of wood, caused by the varying temperature of different climates, is counteracted. This hinge, also, is generally applied to pianofortes. Both castor and hinge, however, are equally applicable to all articles manufactured by cabinet makers. And for dining-tables, sofas, and easy chairs, the castors will be found the most perfect and durable that can be supplied.

SMITH'S REGISTERED TABLE FASTENER.

This is a mortice-wedge Fastener, with a key. The objections which exist with all fork fasteners are avoided. The tables are drawn together in the most forcible manner, and the connexion effected with the least trouble to servants.

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London, 68, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1815.

DEAR SIR—Having, for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and, after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear sir, yours truly, (Signed) WILLIAM WHITE.

To Mr. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's-churchyard.

The following Testimonial of a Cure of Cough of twenty years' standing, and recovery of strength, will be read with much interest:—

SIR—I beg to inform you that, for the last twenty years, I have suffered severely from a cough, and have been under medical treatment with but little relief, and have not for many years been able to walk more than half a mile a day. After taking three boxes of your lozenges my cough entirely left me, and I have this day walked to Ross, a distance of four miles. For this almost renewal of life I am solely indebted to your lozenges. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, and I shall be happy to answer any inquiries respecting my cure. I remain, sir, your obedient and obliged servant, (Signed) MARY COOKE.

Pencraire, July 16, 1815.

Extract of a Letter, dated St. John's, Newfoundland:—

To Mr. Thomas Keating, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. October 18, 1815.

SIR—From an advertisement in the *Christian Witness*, I was induced to get a supply of your Cough Lozenges, which I did not receive till some time last month, and they have taken so readily, that I have only a few days remaining. Several of my customers have expressed their satisfaction with them; and my mother, who has an asthmatic cough, and grandmother (over eighty), a chronic cough of many years' standing, were both sensibly relieved the first night after taking them. I now required an additional supply a little larger than the first. You will please to send me, by the earliest opportunity, six dozen boxes, and two dozen tins, for which I will remit you by Mr. Campbell, who leaves here in December. I remain, sir, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

These Lozenges contain neither Opium, nor any preparation of that drug.

THE MANCHESTER TIMES.—At the com-

mencement of the year journalists have the privilege of indicating their future course by reference to the past, and we take the opportunity thus afforded to recapitulate some of the public objects which we have endeavoured to effect.

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It has unceasingly been the earnest advocate of perfect freedom of trade, not only for its direct benefits, but as a means of promoting universal peace; and it is not too much to affirm, that the lead which Manchester has taken in the present great movement against the landowners' monopoly may, in a considerable degree, be attributed to the effect produced upon the public mind by its constantly-repeated expositions of the mischiefs inflicted by the corn-laws.

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The MUSICAL BEE is well known in the Musical World as the cheapest and best work issued in London. Every number contains fourteen to twenty melodies for 2d. Numbers 1 to 42 are published. As a specimen, take No. 41, which contains the popular song of "Love Not," "Minuet d'Exaudet," the whole five of Musard's Puritani Quadrilles—Song with words "Dance, Boatman, Dance," and upwards of eight other melodies. The whole for 2d. Complete Sets or Single Numbers may be had at the Pianista, Flutonicon, and Musical Bee Office, 67, Paternoster-row (one door from Cheap-side).

STILTON HOUSE, 147, HOLBORN-BARS, CITY.—One of the largest and best selected assortments of STILTON CHEESE in London is now offered for sale at STILTON HOUSE, as above. The cheese is selected with great care as it respects quality, flavour, and ripeness, and is purchased of factors in the country, and not of London agents, and is consigned direct per railway to R. CROSSLEY, thus insuring him the first selection from the dairies in the country. The prices are from 10d. to 13d. per lb.; the latter is R. C.'s highest price.

R. CROSSLEY'S celebrated new mild English BREAKFAST BACON, received from the Curing Stores in the country weekly; it is particularly mild, and of a most superior quality and flavour, being highly smoked. The price, by the side or half side, is 7d. per lb.

HIGHLY SMOKED BATH CHAPS, an excellent accompaniment for Fowl, Game, &c., or eaten cold for Breakfast, at 6d. per lb.

Superior OLD WESTPHALIA HAMS imported by R. C.

Fine OX TONGUES, cured upon the premises, and in the Yorkshire manner, from 3s. 6d. each and upwards.

OLD CHESHIRE CHEESE, for household use, 7d. per lb.

A Dairy of the finest SAGE CHEESE the country produces, varying in shapes and sizes, ripe and ready for use about the middle of November.

Fine Old and New DOUBLE GLOSTER, rich CHEDDER, pale DERBY, BERKLEY, (for toasting), and most other descriptions of Cheese, at moderate prices.

All articles (except Stilton Cheese, on which the charge is only 8d. for the basket) purchased for the country are packed and forwarded to any of the London Coach-offices or Railway Terminals free of extra expense.

R. CROSSLEY, Proprietor,

147, Holborn Bars, City.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, certified by the Faculty of England to be the purest spirit, and guaranteed by the Patent Metallic Capsules, embossed "Betts's Patent Brandy," 7, Smithfield Bars, is sold at 3s. 6d., bottle included, by the most respectable dealers, lists of whom may be obtained at the Distillery, where quantities of not less than two gallons, in bulk or bottles, are supplied. Address, 7, Smithfield Bars.

BRANDY and CAPSULES.—Mr. BETTS (the late firm of J. T. BETTS and Co.) Patent Brandy Distiller, 7, Smithfield Bars, feels it due to himself and the public to state, that the Manufacture of the Patent Brandy was not, nor ever has been known to any person except to himself and one of his sons. And that he was succeeded in the business of the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, by his sons, J. T. BETTS, jun., and Co., on his retiring therefrom, in 1845.

Mr. BETTS further states, that he is the sole Patentee, manufacturer, and vendor of the Metallic Capsules (or solid metal covering for the mouths of bottles), that no other Brandy in England, except BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, is thereby protected; the Patent Metallic Capsule, if, therefore, applied to any other Brandy, must have been surreptitiously obtained.

Metallic Capsule Manufactory,

1, Wharf road, City road.

NATIONAL ANTI-CORN-LAW LEAGUE.

QUARTER OF A MILLION FUND.

At a Meeting of the Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, and others, of Manchester and the surrounding district, held this day in the Town Hall, Manchester, in pursuance of the following circular:—

"We beg leave respectfully to refer you to the annexed Resolutions of the Council of the League, and urgently to request your attendance at a Meeting of Merchants, Bankers, Manufacturers, Traders, and others, to be held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, the 23rd December next, at Eleven o'clock precisely, to consider the best means of aiding the operations of the National Anti-Corn-Law League in the present crisis."

(To which was attached the Names of Seventy individuals.)

On the motion of George Wilson, Esq., seconded by John Bright, Esq., M.P., Robert Hyde Greg, Esq., of Northcliffe Hall, was unanimously called to the Chair, who read the circular calling the meeting, and also the following resolutions upon which it was founded:—

"At a Special General Meeting of the Council of the National Anti-Corn-Law League, held in Manchester, on Saturday, the 13th December, 1845,

"It was moved by Henry Marsland, Esq., M.P., seconded by R. H. Greg, Esq., and resolved unanimously—

"That, from the altered position of parties in the House of Commons, in reference to the Repeal of the Corn Laws, it is desirable to rescind the existing Resolution against petitioning this Parliament; and that this Meeting recommend that Petitions be sent from every Town and District in the Kingdom, as numerous as possible, signed as possible, praying for the *Total and Unconditional Abolition of the Corn and Provision Laws.*"

"Moved by John Bright, Esq., M.P., seconded by Richard Walker, Esq., M.P., and resolved unanimously—

"That a Subscription of a Quarter of a Million Sterling be immediately commenced, to meet the present emergency. That a call of 20 per cent. thereon be forthwith made. That a Public Meeting be called in the Town Hall, Manchester, for Tuesday the 23rd December instant, for the purpose of giving effect to the foregoing Resolution."

"GEORGE WILSON, Chairman."

George Wilson, Esq., then read the following Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure in connexion with the £100,000, premising that the Expenditure during the past year included only a portion of that Fund, the Account of the Expenditure of the first half having been presented at a Meeting in the early part of this year, so that they really commenced with a Balance of £26,675 19s. 9d., subsequently increased by the proceeds of the Bazaar, and other Contributions:—

LEAGUE FUND.—£100,000.

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
1845.				
Jan. 1. To Balance on Hand		26,675	19	9
Dec. 6. To Subscriptions and Bazaar Receipts to this date		35,678	8	10
Dec. 6. To Discount and Interest received this Year		820	4	11
		£63,174	13	6
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
1845. Dec. 6.				
By Distribution of Tracts, including Expenses of Distributors, Carriage, &c.		349	1	7
By Furniture and Fixtures		218	19	0
By Deputation Expenses, including Travelling expenses to attend Meetings and Parliamentary Elections in various parts of the United Kingdom		462	12	4
By Grants to Local Free-Trade Committees		1,000	17	0
By general Salaries of Office Staff, including all employed in London and Manchester on the general business of the League, weekly wages, &c.		1,336	14	6
By Postage Stamps and Postages, sundry Office Expenses, Petty Cash and Incidental Expenses, including Repairs and Alterations, Coals, Cleaning, &c.		1,528	1	5
By Expenses of Meetings, including Hire of Rooms, Erecting Stuntings, and all other Expenses connected with Public Meetings		1,660	16	6
By Salaries and Expenses of Lecturers, including Travelling Expenses, &c., &c.		2,320	4	9
By Rent, Taxes, and Gas, including Rent of Covent Garden Theatre, House, and Offices, in London and Manchester		3,993	1	8
By Stamped Publications, Printing, and Stationery, Reporting, &c.		6,854	9	2
By Bazaar Expenses, including Wages of Persons employed during the Bazaar, Fitting-up Covent Garden Theatre, and general Expenditure in Advertising, Printing, Travelling Expenses, &c.		5,712	13	4
By Expenses of League Newspaper, including Salaries of Conductors, Editors, and Contributors, Stamps, Paper, and Printing		£11,338	13	4
Deduct Receipts for casual sale		1,227	6	3
		10,161	7	1
By Registration Expenses, including Salaries, Travelling and other Expenses, of Registration Agents, Legal Expenses, Wages of Clerks, Printing and Stationery, Expenses in Registration Courts, and General Expenses on Registration Business		16,534	4	1
Balance		12,033	11	1
		£63,174	13	6

WILLIAM BICKHAM, } Members of the Finance
SAMUEL LEES, } Committee.
WILLIAM RAWSON, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
WILLIAM EVANS, Member of the Council.

This, as he had stated before, was the remainder of the £100,000 Fund; but the following sheet would give the whole of the Receipts and Disbursements, and the Balance on that Account up to the 6th instant. He then read the following Balance Sheet:—

RECEIPTS.		£	s.	d.
1845.				
Jan. 1. To Amount of Receipts as per Statement rendered		86,009	7	3
Dec. 6. To Amount of Subscriptions and Bazaar Receipts, from Jan. 1 to this date		35,678	8	10
Dec. 6. Discount and Interest received this Year		820	4	11
		£122,508	1	0
Dec. 6. To Balance on Hand		12,033	11	1
EXPENDITURE.		£	s.	d.
1845.				
Jan. 1. By Amount of Expenditure as per Statement		59,333	7	6
Dec. 6. Amount of Expenditure to this Date as per Statement		51,141	2	5
Balance		12,033	11	1
		£122,508	1	0

WILLIAM BICKHAM, } Members of the Finance
SAMUEL LEES, } Committee.
WILLIAM RAWSON, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
WILLIAM EVANS, Member of the Council.

After which it was moved by Mr. Alderman Callender, seconded by Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., of Liverpool, and carried unanimously—

"That the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure now presented are highly satisfactory, and that they be and are hereby approved."

It was then moved by Mr. Alderman Nield, seconded by Robert Ashton, Esq., of Hyde, and carried unanimously—

"That we, the Merchants, Manufacturers, Traders, and others, inhabitants of Manchester and its vicinity, do hereby repeat our solemn protest against the Laws which prohibit the Free Importation of Foreign Grain and Provisions, believing them to be most oppressive to the great mass of the people, and destructive alike of

the true interests of agriculture and commerce; and relying upon the justice of our cause, and upon the intelligence and honesty of our countrymen, we declare most emphatically our determination not to relax in our exertions, until these laws be entirely abolished."

Moved by Henry Ashworth, Esq., of the Oaks, near Bolton, seconded by Mr. Alderman Kershaw, and also carried unanimously—

"That this Meeting hereby expresses its high sense of the invaluable services which the National Anti-Corn-Law League has rendered to the cause of Free Trade; and, in order to enable the Council to make renewed and increased exertions for the Repeal of the Corn and Provision Laws, a subscription, in aid of the Great Fund of £250,000, be now commenced, and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee to canvass for subscriptions in Manchester and the surrounding districts:—Robert Hyde Greg, George Wilson, Richard Cobden, John Bright, John Brooks, Wm. Rawson, Charles James Stanley Walker, James Kershaw, John Mayson, Thomas Harbottle, John Burd, E. Armitage, John Potter, Wm. Harvey, Thomas Bayley, Watkin Lees, Robert Munn, W. R. Callender, John Whittaker, Thomas Thomason, Edward Hall, Wm. McCarty, Henry Ashworth, Richard Matley, J. B. Smith, Henry Rawson, William Bickham, Thomas B. Potter, Thomas Woolley, Samuel Lees, William Evans, Joseph Simpson, J. B. Scott; with power to add to their number."

ROBERT HYDE GREG, Chairman.

Manchester, Dec. 23rd, 1845.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£	s.	d.
Samuel Greg and Sons, Manchester	1000	0	0
James Chadwick, Eccles, near Manchester	1000	0	0
Thomas Thomason, Bolton	1000	0	0
Kershaw, Lees, and Co., Manchester	1000	0	0
Thomas Hoyle and Sons, Manchester	1000	0	0
John Brooks, Manchester	1000	0	0
Robert Ashton, Hyde	1000	0	0
Wm. Bailey and Brothers, Stalybridge	1000	0	0
Robert Platt, Stalybridge	1000	0	0
Robert Lees and Sons, Dukinfield	1000	0	0
John Whittaker and Sons, Hurst, near Ashton	1000	0	0
John Bright, M.P., and Brothers, Rochdale	1000	0	0
William Brown, Liverpool	1000	0	0
Samuel Ashton, Pole Bank	£500		
James Ashton and Brothers, Pole Bank	500		
Thomas Ashton and Sons, Hyde	1000	0	0
James King and Sons, Rochdale	1000	0	0
From one Family in Rochdale, viz.,			
Thomas Booth, John Hoyle, Thomas Hoyle, and James Hoyle	1000	0	0
Peter Dixon and Sons, Manchester and Carlisle	1000	0	0
Josh. Eccles, Mill Hill, near Blackburn	1000	0	0
Eccles, Shorrocks, and Co., Darwen	1000	0	0
Henry and Edmund Ashworth, Turtan	1000	0	0
Pilkington, Brothers, and Co., Blackburn	1000	0	0
A. and S. Henry and Co., Manchester	1000	0	0
A. and F. Reynier, Manchester	1000	0	0
J. and N. Phillips and Co., Manchester	1000	0	0
James Buckley, Ashton	£500		
John Buckley and Brothers, Moaley	500		
Nathl. Buckley and Sons, Saddleworth	500		
Rd. Pennington, Hindley Lodge, near Wigan	£300		
John Pennington, do. do.	500		
Alfred Pennington, do. do.	200		
Lawrence Heyworth, Liverpool	500	0	0
From one Family in Liverpool, viz.,			
Miss Mather, Mount Pleasant	£100		
Miss Jane Mather, do.	100		
Robert Mather, do.	100		
Daniel Mather, do.	100		
John Mather, do.	100		
Thos. Mather, Glyn Abbot, Holywell	200		
J. B. Smith, Manchester	500	0	0
John Cheetham, Stalybridge	500	0	0
Richard Matley, Manchester	500	0	0
Gerdaer and Bazley, Manchester	500	0	0
John Ashton, Hyde	500	0	0
Callender, Dickham, and Co., Manchester	500	0	0
James Heywood, F.R.S., Manchester	500	0	0
John Fenton, Crimble, near Rochdale	500	0	0
McConnell and Co., Manchester	500	0	0
John and Thomas Potter, Manchester	500	0	0
H. Bauman and Sons, Manchester	500	0	0
Richard Cobden, M.P., Manchester	500	0	0
Elkanah Armitage and Sons, Manchester	500	0	0
F. Steiner, Church, near Accrington	500	0	0
A Friend, per John Bright	500	0	0
Samuel Fletcher, Son, and Co., Manchester	500	0	0
George Foster, Salden	500	0	0
William Ross, Manchester	500	0	0
Thomas Whitehead and Brothers, Rawtenstall	500	0	0
Robert Johnstone, Manchester	500	0	0
Charles Howard, Hyde	500	0	0
Schunck, Souchay, and Co., Manchester	500	0	0
J. R. Barnes and Son, Farnworth, near Bolton	500	0	0
W. Walker, Southport	500	0	0
George Andrew and Son, Compstall Bridge, near Stockport	500	0	0
John Leech, Stalybridge	500	0	0
Alfred Orrell, Stockport	500	0	0
Thompson, Brothers, and Sons, Manchester	400	0	0
William Rawson, Treasurer, Manchester	£200		
Hall and Rawson, Manchester	200		
F. Schwaun, Huddersfield	400	0	0
Winkworth and Proctors, Manchester	400	0	0
Hyde, Sons, and Soverby, Dukinfield	300	0	0
Robert Stuart, Ardwick, Manchester	300	0	0
Thomas Mason and Sons, Ashton	300	0	0
Charles Potter, Darwen	£100		
Harold Potter, Darwen	100		
Edwin Potter, Darwen	100		
Walker, Smith, and Co., Bury	300	0	0
Taylor Brothers, Wigan	300	0	0
Thomas and Robert Barnes, Manchester	300	0	0
Wells, Cooke, and Potter, Manchester	250	0	0
William Morris, Manchester	250	0	0
John Mayson and Co., Manchester	250	0	0
R. A. Thicknesse, Wigan	250	0	0
James Carlton, Manchester	250	0	0
A Friend, per George Wilson, Manchester	250	0	0
Hindley and Sutcliffe, Ashton	250	0	0
W. M. Christie and Son, Fairfield, near Manchester	250	0	0
Binyons and Hunter, Manchester	250	0	0
William Alcard, Warrington	250	0	0
John and R. Allen, Warrington	250	0	0
Joseph and B. Schofield, Littleborough	250	0	0
Samuel Brewis and Co., Manchester	250	0	0
Simpson, Thompson, and Co., Manchester	250	0	0
Richard Walker, M.P., Bury	250	0	0
John Grundy, Bury	250	0	0
R. Ashton, Bury	250	0	0
Thomas and James Wrigley, Bury	250	0	0
John and Edmund Grundy, Bury	250	0	0
Firth and Howarth, Todmorden	250	0	0
William Helliwell, Todmorden	250	0	0
Abraham Ormerod and Brothers, Todmorden	250	0	0
Joseph Crook, Bolton	250	0	0
P. R. Arrowsmith, Bolton	250	0	0
Langworthy, Brothers, and Co., Manchester	250	0	0
S. Schwabe and Co., Manchester	250	0	0
John Slater, Bolton	250	0	0
John Harding, Salford	250	0	0
Sale and Worthington, Manchester	250	0	0
John Gallimore, Manchester	250	0	0
William Hargreaves, The Grange, near Accrington	200	0	0
Evans and Nicholson, Manchester	200	0	0
John Petrie and Co., Rochdale	200	0	0
George Wilson, Chairman of the League, Manchester	200	0	0
W. B. Watkins, Mayor of Manchester	200	0	0
A. W. Thornley, Godley	200	0	0
James Knott and Sons, Ashton	200	0	0
Heald and Wilson, Manchester	200	0	0
Nicholson and Evans, Manchester	200	0	0
John Burd and Sons, Manchester	200	0	0
Randal, Hibbert, and Sons, Godley	200	0	0
Jacob Tweedale and Co., Rochdale	200	0	0
Harvey, Tysoe, and Co., Manchester	200	0	0
George Mallinson and Sons, Huddersfield	200	0	0
Wm. Richardson and Sons, Stand, near Manchester	200	0	0
William Johnson and Co., Wigan	200	0	0

	£	s.	d.
J. F. Petitjean and Sons, Manchester	200	0	0
Robert Benson, 6, Sussex-square, London	200	0	0
P. and E. Seville, Lees	200	0	0
T. M. Gibson, M.P., London	200	0	0
John Kenworthy and Co., Manchester	200	0	0
Henry Marsland, M.P., Stockport	200	0	0
Binns, Dean, and Co., Dukinfield	150	0	0
Samuel Lucas, Manchester	150	0	0
Benjamin Smith and Sons	150	0	0
Parr, Curtis, and Co., Manchester	150	0	0
Stanley and Chadwick, Ashton	150	0	0
Thomas, Alfred, and John Grundy, Bury	150	0	0
Joseph Whitworth and Co., Manchester	150	0	0
Edward and John Jackson, Manchester	150	0	0
R. and J. Kershaw, Ashton	150	0	0
Du Fay and Co., Manchester	150	0	0
H. J. Merck and Co., Manchester	150	0	0
Eden and Thwaites, near Bolton	150	0	0
Goodier, Krauss, and Co., Manchester	150	0	0
William Ackroyd, Oldley	125	0	0
S. A. Butterworth, Manchester	105	0	0
A. and G. Murray, Manchester	100	0	0
William M'Call, Manchester	100	0	0
John M'Call, Manchester	100	0	0
Mrs. and Miss M'Call, Manchester	100	0	0
James Marier and Brothers, Newton Moor, Hyde	100	0	0
James Tweedale, Rochdale	100	0	0
Edmund Howard, Rochdale	100	0	0
An admirer of Sir Robert Peel	100	0	0
Henry Johnson, jun., Stalybridge	100	0	0
Henry Bazley, Manchester	100	0	0
Andrew Melly, Liverpool	100	0	0
Smith Phillips Robinson, Manchester	100	0	0
James Ogden, Dukinfield	100	0	0
Thomas Hunter, Manchester	100	0	0
Benjamin Nicholls, Manchester	100	0	0
Curry Powder, a friend, per George Wilson	100	0	0
William Edwards (of the firm of Bowden and Edwards)	100	0	0
Manchester	100	0	0
Henry Crossfield, Liverpool	100	0	0
Henry Lees, Glossop	100	0	0
F. R. Atkinson (Atkinson and Saunders) Manchester	100	0	0
Edmund Potter and Co., Manchester	100	0	0
Richard Holroyd and Co., Manchester	100	0	0
John Walker, Bury	100	0	0
Edmund Grundy, Park Hills, Bury	100	0	0
J. and A. Stansfield, Todmorden	100	0	0
John and W. Barker, Todmorden	100	0	0
Richard Clarke and Sons, Worsley	100	0	0
Benjamin Syddall, Manchester	100	0	0
Thomas Woolley, Manchester	100	0	0
Messrs. Procter, Rochdale	100	0	0
Thomas Chadwick, Rochdale	100	0	0
Samuel Taylor, Rochdale	100	0	0
James Chadwick, jun., Rochdale	100	0	0
Henry Kelsall, Rochdale	100	0	0
Robert Kelsall, Rochdale	100	0	0
Robert Heap, Rochdale	100	0	0
Robert Schofield, Rochdale	100	0	0
George Howarth, Rochdale	100	0	0
Henry Walsley, Failsforth	100	0	0
J. Barratt, Sons, and Darbyshire, Manchester	100	0	0
James Midgley, Rochdale	100	0	0
Joseph Fenton, Rochdale	100	0	0
John and James Platt, Oldham	100	0	0
George Heginbottom, Ashton	100	0	0
John Marshall, Horsforth Hall, near Leeds	100	0	0
Samuel Lees, Manchester	100	0	0
Matthew Burton, Pool Fold, Manchester	100	0	0
Robert Heywood, Bolton	100	0	0
Peter Martin, Bolton	100	0	0
Joseph Kaye, Huddersfield	100	0	0
T. P. Crossland, Huddersfield	100	0	0
Earl Ducie	100	0	0
Thomas Harvey, Liverpool	100	0	0
Thomas Roberts, Manchester	100	0	0
John Keighley and Brothers, Manchester	100	0	0

G. M. Ainsworth, Manchester	50 0 0
Joseph Thompson, Manchester	50 0 0
The Earl of Badnor, Colehill, Berks	50 0 0
Dr. Bowring, M.P., London	50 0 0
J. H. Southam, Ashton-under-Lyne	50 0 0
James Thompson, Manchester	50 0 0
Samuel Kershaw and Co., Glossop	50 0 0
Robert Charlton and Sons, Manchester	50 0 0
Abraham Watkin, Manchester	50 0 0
P. F. Willert, Manchester	50 0 0
C. P. Henderson, Manchester	50 0 0
S. C. Kell, Huddersfield	50 0 0
John Kay, Esq., Mayor of Salford	50 0 0
Joseph Mason, Manchester	50 0 0
J. E. Lane, Manchester	50 0 0
William Gill, Manchester	50 0 0
C. Sykes and Sons, Lindley, near Huddersfield	50 0 0
J. and J. Burton, Manchester	50 0 0
The Workpeople of John Kenworthy and Co., Manchester	42 1 6
Hadfield and Rummy, Manchester	40 0 0
Robert Welsh, Huddersfield	40 0 0
Richard Dewhurst, Huddersfield	40 0 0
Henry Bullock, Wigan	40 0 0
Workpeople at Haigh Foundry, Wigan	33 0 0
Jonah Andrews, Medlock Vale, Manchester	30 0 0
James Kershaw, Manchester	30 0 0
Professor Newman, Manchester	30 0 0
Evan Leigh, Ashton	30 0 0
George Branstor, Manchester	30 0 0
Edmondson Brothers, Manchester	30 0 0
Edwin Moorhouse (a working man), Ashton	25 0 0
W. Williamson, Stockport	25 0 0
Joseph and Edward Waterhouse, Manchester	25 0 0
William M'Cartney, Manchester	25 0 0
James Smith, timber merchant, Liverpool	25 0 0
Silas Lee, Worsley	25 0 0
Lord Brothers	25 0 0
Lawrence Wilson, Todmorden	25 0 0
C. H. Derbyshire, Bolton	25 0 0
Joseph Crosland, Bolton	25 0 0
Charles Littlewood, Rochdale	25 0 0
R. Taylor, Heap	25 0 0
John Cropp, London	25 0 0
John Aspinall, Wigan	25 0 0
John Acton, Wigan	25 0 0
Joseph Aspinall, Wigan	25 0 0
Thomas Cooke, Wigan	25 0 0
William Park and Co., Wigan	25 0 0
John Hampson, Stockport	25 0 0
David Morris, Chorlton-upon-Medlock	25 0 0
Boulton Molyneux, Warrington	25 0 0
R. A., per J. G. M'Cartney, Warrington	25 0 0
E. A., per J. E. Royle, Manchester	25 0 0
Charles Duffield, Manchester	25 0 0
John Hadfield, Glossop	25 0 0
Joseph Rushton, Tib-street, Manchester	25 0 0
James Richmond, Manchester	25 0 0
Thomas Bateaman, Manchester	25 0 0
W. A. Cunningham, Manchester	25 0 0
Hugh C. Armstrong, Newcastle-on-Tyne	25 0 0
Philip Thomson, Manchester	25 0 0
Edward Shawcross, Manchester	25 0 0
Edward Watkin, Manchester	25 0 0
B. B. S., per W. M'Cartney, Manchester	25 0 0
Thomas Molineux, Manchester	25 0 0
R. Johnson and Brother	25 0 0
Alexander Menzies, Manchester	25 0 0
H. P. Rea, Manchester	25 0 0
Alexander Cairns, Manchester	25 0 0
R. P. Livingston, Manchester	25 0 0
A. Weatherall, Manchester	25 0 0
A Friend, per William Harvey, Manchester	25 0 0
Thomas Toy, Manchester	25 0 0
James Chapman, Manchester	25 0 0
Robert Kershaw, Manchester	25 0 0
Thomas Leech, Urmston, near Manchester	25 0 0
J. Whalley, Wigan	25 0 0
The Workpeople of Henry Woods, Wigan	21 5 0
John Shield, jun., Newcastle-on-Tyne	21 0 0
Samuel Hewitt, 40, Mill-street, Manchester	20 0 0
Thomas Johnson, Hanging-ditch, Manchester	20 0 0
A Friend, per Thomas Johnson	20 0 0
Robert Owen, Manchester	20 0 0
J. and W. Fielden, Todmorden	20 0 0
Thomas Bottomley, Todmorden	20 0 0
John Lacy, Todmorden	20 0 0
Thomas Ainsworth, Eccles	20 0 0
Charles Hilton, Eccles	20 0 0
Joseph Pollock, barrister, Manchester	20 0 0
John Howard	20 0 0
Richard Ranson, Wigan	20 0 0
Joseph Yates, Ardwick	20 0 0
Henry Milnes, 5, Piccadilly	20 0 0
A. Norton and Co., Newton, near Manchester	20 0 0
J. C. Gamble and Son, St. Helens	20 0 0
Charles Ryder, Leamington	20 0 0
Thorp and Statham, Manchester	20 0 0
Edwin Hilton, Manchester	20 0 0
J. S. Pixon, Manchester	20 0 0
Richard Smith, Wigan	20 0 0
Petitpierre and Co., Manchester	15 15 0
Benjamin Whitworth, Manchester	15 0 0
W. and C. Chambers, Todmorden	15 0 0
W. Battye, Audenshaw	10 10 0
James Thomson, Wray, near Lancaster	10 10 0
Alexander Waddell, Manchester	10 10 0
John Bardsley, 28, Mill-street, Manchester	10 0 0
Gavin Peacock, Hollin's Vale, Bury	10 0 0
Edward West, Warrington	10 0 0
James Charlton, Albert-street, Manchester	10 0 0
James Nuttall, Todmorden	10 0 0
J. Stansfield, Todmorden	10 0 0
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